PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA;
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,818—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday. 2 P.M. 1906.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th June	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	.....
11th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application,
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks,
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. "
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs, 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de, BURE Agent.
67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 15th, 10TH.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	City of Agra	4320	May 14	May 28	June 9	June 16
B	City of Karachi	5800	" 28	June 7	" 23	" 30
A	Aston Hall	3626	June 6	" 14	July 4	July 22
B	Stanley Hall	5800	" 21	July 5	" 19	" 27
B	Trafford Hall	4400	" 30	" 13	" 25	" 31
A	Branksome Hall	4400	July 10	" 23	Aug 5	Aug 11
B	Merton Hall	4331	" 24	Aug 5	" 18	" 25

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents. LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd June, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or on arrival of the English Mail,

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 18th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder, Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 18th July calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on or about 16th June

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay
14th June, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sal on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th June 1906.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st "
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf,

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	28th June 1906.

For further particular regarding Pas ages
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
SHAH AMEER	2,987	B. Piggot	20th June

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* GENERAL	2361	Pens	15th June
REICHSTAG	2085	Kopplstaetter	29th "
* BUNDESRATH	2089	Ulrich	13th July

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 22nd May, 1906.

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FOR THE RACES.

FLANNEL SUITS, VERY LATEST PATTERNS.
SMART SHAPES IN SUN HELMETS.
SILK TIES—ENGLISH SUMMER FASHIONS.
STRAW HATS—FELT PANAMAS.

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,} **BOMBAY.**

MONGINI BROTHERS
RECEIVE ORDERS FOR
WEDDING CAKES
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES
OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS
25-27-29 Church Gate Street —Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it n one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers. DR H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHD MATHEWS & CO LD TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld.,
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Obtainable of all Leading Merchants througout the World.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
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The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.
THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. F. Post	6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do.	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.,**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE,
Bombay Wholesale Agents :—
MESSRS. **BRADFORD & CO**

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th June 1906.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July "
CATANIA	4,030	......	15th Aug. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent,
Hornby Road, No. 59.

CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR,
SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.
Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,
Xerez De La Frontera.
Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
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INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

THE UP and DOWN POONA MAIL TRAINS will CONTINUE TO STOP at NERAL until the 30th June, 1906, to pick up and set down passengers.

J. N. HAWKINS.
For General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th June, 1906.

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—" Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the " Exchange and Mart " published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Next to Currency Bank,
BOMBAY

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest style in new Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BURMAH PETROL.

" PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.
TELEPHONE No. 3032.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY CASES OF KEROSINE OIL WITH TINS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time,) sell by Public Auction at Belasis Bridge Stores 591 empty cases of kerosine oil with tins.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time). Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the Underwriters.—

Ex s. s. "Kaveri."

4 full-pressed bales Dholera Ginned cotton slightly damaged by salt water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 bay, pony quiet in harness
1 grey arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF DISTILLERY, for manufacturing Eau de Cologne with its implements at Government Distillery Dadur.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the distillery for manufacturing Eau de Cologne with its implements, China filters, empty bottles, cupboards, tables, chairs, wooden and beds, etc.

The Collector has expressed a wish to grant to any respectable purchaser who may satisfy him a house for the manufacture of Cologne water. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GREAT MOTOR CAR SALE.

Owing to the end of the season and several owners having gone home and also to make room for new patterns a number of excellent motor cars will be sold by Auction on SATURDAY, 23rd June, at Messrs BENNETT & Co's. Auction Rooms at 2 30 p m (S T)

Among these cars are the following excellent bargains :—

1 One 6 H P 3 seated Genuine De Dion Car the property of Mr Lionel Inglis who has purchased a larger car in its place originally cost £250 complete with hood and back seat

2 One brand new De Dion Engined Car 8 H P with tonneau body and Panhard type gearing an excellent French car with all improvements

3 One double cylinder 12 H P Purdah Car with removeable top in good running order

4 One Locomobile Steam Car, 4 seated with burners suitable for Benzine and other improvements has only run a few miles

5 One 8 H P Genuine De Dion Car with phaeton body folding hood etc suitable for monsoon—all in good running order

The above is now on view at the Bombay Motor Car Company Ltd

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, a quantity of Brass Pigs, Gun Metal and Iron, etc., at the Castle Park Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer-in-charge, Bombay Arsenal. Messrs BENNETT & Co will on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2-30 p m sharp, Standard Time sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place a large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of leather pieces bags, sand common, pawling, doosootee, old, iron, wrought scrap, zinc old scrap, water buckets, spades, shoveles gun metal pig, old pig, brass pig, copper old, copper pig, lead pig, canvas, plain tape leather, old of forts cotton gunny rubbish etc.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 15th June, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent " BEARING " unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

" CLARESQUE " PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations, Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bathrooms attached to each, Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the " Pall Mall Budget " size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—" I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager " Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.,—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the ' Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English designs of made to Order.—Chuckla No. 9.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition —Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay ; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

THE NEW " REVLUC " PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel. Rs 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GUARANTEED CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS.
MOTOR CAR TYRES.
Inner Tubes & Outer Covers of all Sizes.
RUBBER MATTING, ACCUMULATORS, HORNS, &c., &c., &c.,
BICYCLE ACCESSORIES,
Tyres, Tubes, Etc., of Best DUNLOP make.
OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION AND ARE GUARANTEED TO BE WITHOUT BLEMISH.
For prices etc., apply to
GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
6, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
POONA AGENTS.
MESSRS. FRENCHMAN & Co.
64 CIVIL LINES.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER;
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH BOHEMIAN AND ITALIAN VASES, DOLTON PORCELAINWARE, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, CURTAINS, TABLE COVERS, PIECES OF TAPESTRY, VELVET & PLUSH, COALPORT DINNER SETS, RICH, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE, ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Breslauer & Co, by order of the concerned the following valuable goods consisting of rich Bohemian and Italian flower vases, crockeryware, Dolton Crockeryware, transparent crockeryware oil paintings and engravings in rich gilt frames of different subjects by famous artists, velvet piled carpets, rich curtains, damask table covers, pieces of silk tapestry, velvet and plush bath towels, horse hair mattresses and pillows, pieces of silk satin cloth, windproof lamps, cambric towels and pillow cases, pieces of velvet and shirtings, rich table ornaments, Coalport & Crown Derby dinner sets, rich glassware, etc.

The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 17th day of June, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Loco Staff Quarters, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, valuable and neat substantial made teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, meatsafe, cabinets, bedsteads almirahs, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables, cupboard, chest or drawers, Singer's foot sewing machine, Victoria's cooking store, table ornaments, pictures &c, the property of A. Paterson, Esq., Foreman, G. I. P. Railway, proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th Instant, at 2-30 p.m Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as tables, chairs easy-chairs, dining table, almyrahs, cupboards round, writing, dressing and wash-hand table, chest of drawers, Milner's fire-resisting safe 25 by 19 by 19 inches on stand.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber tyred victoria with grey Arab horse.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis
1 French polished office shigram.
1 glass front double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 ROLLS SUPERIOR FRENCH-MADE BODY, BORDER, AND STAIR WOOLLEN CARPET AND 30 COTTON RUGS.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at about 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and risk of the concerned the following rolls of carpet and rugs.

17 rolls fine French-made body border and stair woollen carpet, about 50 yards each, colored rose, electric, slate and red, and 30 small and large cotton rugs.

The above will be sold in small acts to lots private buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE SILK-FLOWERED GRENEDINE.

On MONDAY, the 18th inst., at about 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account and risk of the estate of a deceased woollen piece-goods merchant.—

R. H. K. 636—1 Case 20 pieces silk flowered Grenedine 43 in. by 71) 3-4yd.

AUCTION SALE OF FAZANDARI RIGHTS.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd inst, at 4-30 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Fazandar Mr. Ludhabhai Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of Mr Mowjibhai Hirjee (the defaulting purchaser thereof), all the right, title and interest of Mr. Ludhabhai Ebrahim as Fazandar in all those the several pieces of land situate at old Nagpada Street, Memonwada Street, Chunam Kiln Lane, Chunam Kiln Cross Street, 2nd Dontad Row, Sultan Street, Nishandari nehapada and Foogla Tandal Row, admeasuring in the aggregate 35,502,55 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under several New Survey Nos, viz New Survey No. 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3003, 3033, 3004, 3035, 3105, 3097, 3011, 3002, 3001, 3000, 3094, 3030, 2935, 2983, 2939, 3120, 3125, 2999 and 3125 and which said lands are now divided into several pieces whereon at present stand about 209 houses built by different persons and also in and to all that the yearly rent amounting to about Rs. 1290 payable by the different owners of the said houses.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co. or to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Humum Street Fort the surplus stock-in trade of Messrs Soundy and Co. changing premises, consisting of pianos harmoniums, violins, mandolins guitars, banjos, and other musical instruments, rifles, revolvers, pictures, picture moulding glass cases, shop furniture, etc

The above will be on view three days before the sale

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 2nd BHOIWADA STREET, NEAR BHULESHWAR.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as the Administrator of the Estate of late Chagonlal Balgowandas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying or being on the north side of 2nd Bhoiwada Row or Street in the Island of Bombay admeasuring ten feet in breath and seventy-three feet six inches in length or thereabouts situate in C Ward, bearing Ward No 5331 and Street No 21-23 and which is bounded as follows :—On the east by the property of Damodur Harishunker, on the west by the property of Vizbukan Atmaram, on the north by a sweepers passage and on the south by the 2nd Bhoiwada Street,

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HALF SHARE IN A COCOANUT OART AT TARA NEAR DANDA VILLAGE, CLOSE TO BANDORA.

Under instructions from the Administrator- General as the administrator of the estate of late J B D'Monte, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 8th proximo at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises the half share of the deceased in following landed property,

All that piece or parcel of khote land admeasuring about 1 acre and 1 guntha situate at the village of Tara near Danda close to Bandra, Survey No 245, Pote No 1 and possessing about 175 cocoanut trees and which is bounded as follow : On the north by the cocoanut oart belonging to late D I D'Monte on the south by that of late Rev. Gabriel D'Silva, on the east by the oart of late Mrs Rose Henriques and on the west by the sea,

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 15th June, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs, MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY the 18 th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (Standard Time), the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of buildings street Nos. 49-51 and 1 Lohar Street.

The materials buildings street Nos. 102,29-33 2nd Esplanade, Lane.

The materials of buildings street Nos. 2-10 Kitchen Garden,

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th June, 1906.

JUST ARRIVED
A very large assortment
of
MOST POWERFUL AND ELEGANT
BINOCULARS,
TELESCOPES
AND
OPERA GLASSES
MOTOR-GOGGLES
AND
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, &c.
of Best quality and highest make.
CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office.
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,60,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS,
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.
Head Office : LAHORE.
BRANCHES :—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—
BANNU
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
GUJRANWALLA
GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
JAMMOO
JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—
MEERUT
SAHARANPORE

Sind —
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR

Biluchistan.—
QUETTA

AGENCIES.
AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHIE
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA,
Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND.	Rs. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS	... 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Ipoh (Perak)
Medan, Deli (Samatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Phillipines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent
Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.
Lyons.
New York.
San Francisco.
Honolulu.
Shanghai.
Hongkong.
Tientsin
Peking.
Newchang.
Port Arthur.
Mukden.
Tairen.
Chefoo.
Tieling.
Kobe.
Osaka.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£135,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Kobe.
Cebu.
Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai.
Yokohama.
Penang.
Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D. C
Canton
Monterey.
Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON E.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon
Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya.
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.
Nairobi,
Chittagong,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
C. S. ADDIS Esqr, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including :—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address : " ANNUAIRE, LONDON.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or twice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week : First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED]

AN ENTRANCE PASSED of the Bombay University as a TEACHER to teach a son of Sardar. Pay would be detailed on receiving his request.

Apply to
SARDAR BAHADUR GURNAM SINGH,
SANGRUR, Jhind State, Punab.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY—WANTED Two EXPERT DRAFTSMEN. Must be able to Prepare Drawings and take out quantities quickly for estimating. Pay Rs. 250 Preference given to men with experience in large Railway Drawing Offices.

Apply sending copies of testimonials to—

J. G. H. COLLISTER,
Chief Engineer,
Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

LEMCO
for delicious meat jellies.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

None are Genuine except with the " Swan" Trade Mark.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the " BOMBAY GAZETTE " are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREAR.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	"

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREARS.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage

SINGLE COPY.......... As 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do	3-8
Third do	2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 3 per line, but no Advertisements counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest types, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding the line	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES :—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	4½
Third do	3½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

" BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

" BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION,
To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 11	Per Annum	Rs. 13
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	[illegible]	Quarterly	3-12

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS and other Remittances should be made payable to " The Proprietor " of the " Bombay Gazette ".

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SINCE 1868

We have been widely known and famed for the excellent quality of our

HAMS, AND BACON CHESE.

To-day this quality is fully maintained, and every care is taken in order that all goods may be despatched and delivered in the very best condition,

HAMS

		Rs.	A.
Finest pale Cumberland, Special Cure, from 8 to 25 lbs. each,	per lb.	1	2
Cooked, ready for table, whole or half Ham	„	2	0
Cooked, in slices	„	2	8

BACON

		Rs.	A.
Harris' Crown Brand, Real Wilt's Middle, Special Cure, 20 to 30 lbs. each	„	1	2
Harris' Crown Brand, Wilt's Belly, Special Cure, 10 to 18 lbs. each	„	1	0
Boneless in slices	per tin	1	4

Bacon in Canvas at original weights.

BACON on cut. ONE ANNA per Pound Extra.

CHEESE

		Rs.	A
GORGONZOLA Real, 12 to 18 lbs. each	per lbs.	1	4
GORGONZOLA Real, on cut	„	1	6
Cheshire, English	„	1	0
Gruyere, finest quality	„	1	0
Chedder, Pale Loaf, about 12 lbs. each	„	0	14
American Cheshire	„	0	12
Double Gloster	„	0	14
Edams, Dutch (whole Cheese only about 4 lbs. each)	„	0	12
Imperial in Jars	per jar	1	0
Camembert, in tins	pea tin	1	4

New price List on Application.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS : "CATERERS." BOMBAY.

SINCE 1868.

DERMINA SOAP.
UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.

UNRIVALLED AS A TOILET-SOAP.
A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

By its general use in the nursery, Children are protected from many infectious diseases common in the East, such as Dhoby Itch, Scarlatina Measles.

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ECZEMA.
Per Box (3 cakes) Rs. 1-8.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

BEYNON & CO.,
THE ESPLANADE PHARMACY,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

HIGH COURT.—June 15.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN.

For Consent.

1293—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advan S and W Co in Liquidation vs Luxmishanker Devshanker and another—Mehta and S

Appeal for dismissal under Rule 790.

1428—Thakurdas and Co—Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaj and other vs Fatmabai Widow and others—Payne and Co

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

For Judgment at 3-30 p, m,

1414—Nanu and H and Co—Raghunathji Mulchand vs Varjivandas Madhowji and others—Bicknell M and R

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

801-01—Mad K and C—Vishnu Yeshwant vs The New York Life Insurance Company—Little and Co—Part heard

635-04—Payne and Co—Haji Janmahomed Haji Mahomed vs Arabbai widow and others—Bicknell M and R—For further direction on commissioners report

Commercial Causes.

106-07—M K and Co—Nemidas Chapsey and another vs Eric B inoglow—Thakyrders and Co

152-06—M K and Co—Damji Vithaldas and Co vs Sadhula Mohanlal and another—Daphtary F and D

Long Causes

801-04—Madhavji and K—Vishnu Yeshwant vs The New York Life Insurance and Co—Little and Co—P F, Part heard

628-05—Ardershir H D and Co—Dhunjibhoy B Petit vs Harridas Bhimji—Thakurdas and Co

721-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Valad Sirdar Meer Abdulali vs Meer Awanali and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

470-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Monguldas Vithaldas and others—Tyabji and Co

154-05—Pestonji R and Co—Rattonbai vs Dhanjishaw Ardesir Bolton and others—Jehangir and S and Pestonjee R and K

190-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestanji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and In person

345-05—Maganlal J and G Rahim Vallie Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another—In person

741-05—Mehta and S—Karimdhan Chotumall and another vs Balaki as Sadashivdas and another—In person

716 05—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Karmally Hajibhoy Baga vs Dagloo Narsoo and another—Ardashir H D and Co

712-05—Daphtary F and D—Lalabai Bhakerbhai vs—Amtoolaboo widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR)

After the appelate side work is over,

Suit for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes.

199-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Mahomed Mehdimalik Tojjar vs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co—Part Heard

230-99—Edgelow G W and Co—The Same vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and Co—P F

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashidbai widow vs Atdulla Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co—and, Part Heard

362-05—Manshuklal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co—Ld and others—Hiralal D and Pestonji R and K—P E

688-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Noor Mahomed and Co—Thakurdas and Co—and Wadia G and Co—and In person

453-04—Hiralal D—Musa Yacub vs Manilal Ajitral—Bhaishanker K and G—P F

560-05—K J Billimoria—Lalji Ramji vs Surshingh Mathuradas and others—Madhawji and K and Hiralal and D and Mulla and M—P F

557-05—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Cooverji vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co

For dismissal under Sec 331 of P Code.

35-06—Hiralal D—Velsi Tursi vs Vithalji Maghjee and another—Mirza and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE SCOTT.

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes,

104-05—Unwalla and P—Damodhar Dadoba Mantri vs Jamnabai Alias Javerbai Widow—Madhawji and K part heard

179-05—In person—Matubai Widow vs Cursom Umersey—Mirza and M

100-04—Unwalla and P—Cassam Alias Bachoo Abo Sathar an another vs Seedick Haji Moloo Sulleman and others—Captain and V

22-06—Chitnis M and M—Krishnarao Bhasker Rele vs Khoobchand Narsidas—Ardeshir H and D—P F for postponement

218-05—Wadia G and Co—Banubai Widow and another vs Jehangir Shapurji Pastagir and another—Edgelow G W and Co

738-05—Pestonji R and K—Nasserwanji Cawasji Shroff and anr vs The Advocate General of Bombay and others Little and Co—and

550-05—Wadia G and Co—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Bai-chand Khooshalchand—Matubhai J and M

597-05—Smetham B and N—Sydney Lawrence vs Zafar Jung Shamsud Dowlah Shanlal Mulk Bahadur

857-05—Bhaishanker K and G—Baiji vs Framji Pestonji Writer—Madhavji and K

434-05—Mulla and M—Gotamji Maneckchand vs Khooma Mana—Wadia G and Co

237-5795-06—Mehta and D—Mahomed Hussain Kasam and others vs Haji Gulam Mustaffa—M B Chothia—S C C Suit

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Amaryllis, 2507 tons, Captain G W Lash, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Baron Ardrossan, 2775 tons, Captain S C Kennedy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bunbury 25th May, with a cargo of Timber.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, 3129 tons, Captain R Schmitz, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. Moxon, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karach, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1387 tons, Captain T L Molony, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday and Monday, 9th and 11th June, should be regarded as full weather working days for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
14	Baron Ardrossan s	Kennedy	Bunbury, May 25*
	Mozeffari s	Molony	Busreh, June 1
	Amaryllis s	Lash	Calcutta, June 3

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Chanda s	Tice	Antwerp, &c
	Dumra s	Moxon	Persian Gulf
	Nera s	Schmitz	Marseilles

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Shira, for Liverpool, &c
* Okhla, for Persian Gulf
* To arrive

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, left Liverpool on the morning of the 13th instant.

The N Y K steamer Kagoshima Maru, left Singapore for Colombo on the 13th instant.

The same Co's steamer Wakasa Maru, arrived at Tuticorin on the 13th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday the 12th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 13th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—300 bales cotton waste and fly N Peerbhoy 100 bales rugs &c M Lukhmidas and Co; 189 cwts myrabollams N S Bharucha 1000 cwts linseed 2000 cwts groundnuts 2000 cowts. curdeeseed Glade and Co; 175 cwts bonenmeal H H Sulleman and Co

Ikbal s—290 cwts cld metal 130 bales wool David Sassoon and Co

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—6 bales carpets S Bhimji 131 cwts turmeric Sherif Bhimji, 15 cwts beeswax D Vallybhoy and Co; 12 tons walnuts I H Salemahomed

Peninsular s—2 cases tortoise shell B C Passaya

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—56 bales cotton Ralli Bros 4000 cwts linseed 1000 cwts groundnuts 2000 cwts gingellyseed 4000 cwts cottonseed 4000 cwts castorseed D Dreyfus and Co

FOR HULL.

Kt Bachelar s—1501 cwts myrabollams A V Jayakar and Co

Dido s—3000 cwts cottonseed Ernst Lam and Co; 6375 cwts cottonseed Volkart Brothers

FROM PORT SAID.

Trentham Hall s—1389 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ikbal s—4000 cwt poppyseed J Fachiri; 250 cwts myrabollams A V Jayakar and Co; 10 bales hemp P Bhimji,

FOR GENOA

Clan MacKay s—36 tons old iron A Esmailji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—174 cwts sharkfins R Dhunji and Co; 22 cwts fennelseed S Ellias.

Hakota Maru s—700 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hakota Maru s—100 bales twist M B Kaisha; 475 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hakota Maru s-300 bales cotton M B Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 138 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 700 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," June 13.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Cat F DeB Hancock First Grade Assistant Political Agent is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from the 22nd May

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F C O Beaman I C S to be Judicial Comr of Sind continuing to act as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay

Mr J J Heaton I C S to be an Additional Judicial Comr of Sind

Mr A Lucas I C S to continue to act as Judicial Comr of Sind vice Mr Beaman

Mr E M Pratt I C S to act as an Additional Judicial Comr of Sind vice Mr Heaton

Mr Manohar Vishnu Kathavate Acting First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana is invesed with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes

Mr Narayan Abaji Sabne Mahalkari petha Khandala in the district of Satara is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district

Mr Vasudev Bapuji Shrotri Mamlatdar taluka Tasgaon in the district of Satara is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district

Mr F J Varley M A (Oxon) F R G S (Lon) I C S Asst Judge and Sessions Judge Dharwar to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Sholapur

Mr R S Tipnis B A L L B (Bom) on relief to be Judge and Sessions Judge Khandesh

Mr Manilal Harilal Vakil Second Class Subordinate Judge Vagra to be second Class Subordinate Judge Ankleshvar vice Mr Pherozshah Jehangirshah Talcyarkhan

Mr Pratapprai Chhotamlal Desai B A L L B to act as Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge Vagra vice Mr Manilal Harilal Vakil or pending further orders

Mr Manilal Harilal Vakil Second Class Subordinate Judge of Ankleshvar is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes

Mr J B Kinnerslev to hold charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police Hyderabad in addition to his own duties as Inspector of Police is cancelled.

Mr Balkrishna Raoji Dangrikar Acting Mahalkari petha Bhadgaon in the district of Khandesh to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar

Mr N R Shevade Mamlatdar taluka Ron and Mr S N Kulkarni Mahalkari petha Nargund Magistrates of the Second Class in the district of Dharwar connected with additional powers

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Lucas I C S Collr of Salt Revenue Bombay to hold charge of the office of Comr of Customs Salt Opium and Abkari and Reporter Genl of External Commerce in addition to his own duties from the date of handing over charge by the Honourable Mr J L Jenkins M A (Oxon) I C S pending relief by Mr R A Lamb C I E I C S

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

On the Tenasserim Coast heavy general rain has fallen, but in the rest of Burma only a few light falls have occurred. The chief amounts are Port Blair one inch, Mergui two and a half inches, and Tavoy six inches. Winds on the Pegu Coast have assumed a slightly more favourable direction for a freer flow of moist air into the interior of Burma and in this area cloud has slightly increased and temperature is above normal, but on the Coast it is in defect. In North-East India the rainfall has diminished and only a few falls have been reported, the only heavy one being one and a half inch at Jalpaiguri. There has been a decrease of cloud and humidity and while in the Western Districts temperature is in large excess, in the Eastern Districts it is in slight defect. In Kashmir local rain has fallen and in the Central Provinces and Gujarat one or two stations report showers. The heaviest falls are Srinagar one inch, and Gulmarg, Sonemarg and Saugor half an inch. Air has become drier in the United Provinces Punjab, the Frontier Province Kashmir, and Rajputana and skies are now practically clear except in Kashmir, In this area cloud has decreased considerably. In Gujarat and the Central Provinces skies are still moderately clouded. There has been a further full of temperature in Kashmir, the Frontier Province, the greater part of the Punjab and Upper Sind, the average deficiency being over ten degees. In Rajputana and Gujarat however temperature has risen now to appoximately normal. In the Peninsula nearly general rain has fallen except on the East Coast. Goa reports two and half inches, Mormugoa four inches. Karwar two and a half inches, Mangalore four and a half inches, Calicut and Cochin one inch, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur one and a half inch, Bellary two inches, Kurnool one inch, and Chitaldroog one and a half inch, Skies are now completely overcast on the West Coast and the greater part of the Deccan, while temperature is now in defect practically over the whole Peninsula. Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, and in the Peninsula especially the western half. Local rain has occurred in the interior of Burma. A few scattered falls are probable in North-East India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	2	16	1	60	2	62	5	02
Thursday 14th, June 1906	0	08	0	02	0	14	0	13
Total	2	24	1	62	2	76	5	15
Total fall to 14th June '05	0	31	0	77	0	68	0	25
Total fall to 14th, June '04	10	31	9	06	9	92	8	16

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m. 13th to 6 a.m. 14th June.

Inches,	Cents,
0	01

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH JUNE.

STATIONS,	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 13th	29·517	WNW	16	90·1	78·4	83	......	0·00	—0·00
Jask	29·569	Calm	19	92 3	89·2	32	0·07	0·07	—0·04
Musca 13th	29·585	Calm	...	...	......	...	0·24	0 24	—0·12
Aden 13th	29 584	SW	..	...	......	...	.....	0·00	0·03
Lahore	29 606	NW	2	108·4	83·3	46	.....	0·74	+0·35
Sirsa	29·615	Calm	4	100 8	86·1	29	.....	0·48	—0·01
Delhi	29·570	NW	6	104 2	85·1	46	.....	0·29	—0·44
Agra	29·561	NE	10	108·0	88·9	26	.....	0·06	—0·51
Cawnpore	29·566	N	3	106·4	87·8	55	.....	0·01	—1·15
Allahabad	29·540	N	3	99·6	85.5	56	.....	1·52	+0·40
Jhansi	29·601	NW	10	110·3	88·7	70	.....	0·24	—0 92
Jaccbabad	29·616	E	8	116 1	90·7	63	.....	0·00	0,00
Karachi	29·634	SSW	11	94·9	81·8	79	0·01	0·05	+0·05
Jeypore	29·637	WNW	11	109·7	89·4	23	.....	0·05	—0·63
Ajmere	29 662	NW	8	107·4	86·5	44	.....	3·10	+2·60
Deesa	29·702	W	11	104·3	79·9	58	.....	0·30	+0·03
Ahmedabad	29·710	W	7	102·3	82·1	57	0·28	1·06	—0·46
Bhuj	29·624	WSW	21	98·1	77·0	75	.....	0·25	—0·22
Jamnagar	29·605	WSW	11	101·6	76 2	64	.....	0·20	+0·34
Dwarka	29·678	SSW	...	.....	.....	...	.....	0·51	.....
Rajkot	29·715	SW	10	101·4	75·2	74	0·08	0·39	—0·70
Bhavnagar Para.	29·728	W	9	95·1	81·5	58	0·01	4·30	+3·35
Veraval	29 700	SW	7	84·1	78·3	78	.....	2·08	+0·26
Neemuch	29·663	WNW	13	97 5	83·2	32	.....	0·06	—0·94
Indore	29 702	W	14	94·6	80·1	47	.....	0·40	—1·92
Saugor	29·632	NW	15	102·9	84·1	32	0·46	2·66	+1·17
Jubbulpore	29·606	SW	6	102·5	78·3	36	.....	0·03	—1·78
Hoshangabad	29·645	WSW	10	99·3	85·3	38	.....	1·40	—0·60
Khandwa	29·632	NW	11	109·2	84·1	39	.....	1·06	—0·91
Raipur	29·596	SW	9	94·7	87·9	38	.....	0·47	—1·71
Nagpur	29·641	SW	13	96·2	86·1	39	.....	1·10	—1·73
Amraoti	29·700	SSW	12	97·2	82·8	39	.....	0·03	—2·54
Akola	29·671	W	14	97·4	82·9	42	0·05	0 37	—1·51
Surat	29·739	W	7	80·1	81·7	67	.....	0·33	+1·45
Malegaon	29 703	WNW	10	95·9	79·3	47	0·11	1·23	—1·12
Bombay	29 751	W	8	86·0	70·9	72	.....	4·87	—1·40
Poona	29·772	W	17	91·0	69·9	73	.....	5·49	+3·26
Ahmednagar.	29·771	NW	6	91 4	74·1	47	1·40	5·56	+0·39
Aurangabad	29 736	W	17	98·9	76·7	51	.....	1·11	.....
Sholapur	29·800	W	12	95·7	75·0	72	1·50	1·67	—0·84
Ratnagiri	29·803	ESE	1	88·8	81·9	87	0·66	3·41	—10·33
Bijapur	29·779	WSW	9	91·9	74·2	67	1·35	3·54	+1·18
Belgaum	29·807	WSW	17	85·3	68·8	77	0·17	1·40	—2 25
Mormugoa	29·817	Calm	5	90·5	79 9	81	4·12	7·09	—3·73
Karwar	29·809	SE	4	88·3	78·5	78	2·67	7·89	—9·60
Mangalore	29·869	E	4	90·9	77·4	73	4·28	8 98	—9·01
Calicut	29·860	NW	8	88·2	75·2	76	0·87	5·95	—11·37
Cochin	29·832	ENE	M	90·3	74·7	86	0·79	7·14	—6·72
Bangalore	29·812	W	6	85·3	68·3	73	0·70	3·38	+1·39
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·695	W	8	96·3	80 6	26	0·57	2·47	—0·37
Masulipatam.	29·667	WNW	10	101·2	82·5	88	.....	1·36	—0·91
Bellary	29·736	W	0	95·0	78·3	65	1·75	4·5.	+3·46
Cuddapa	29·741	W	G	98·2	82·9	51	0·29	6·39	+4·85
Madras	29·715	SW	6	89·5	81·5	82	0·09	1·52	+0·43
Coimbatore	29·799	S	6	96·4	72·1	62	.....	0·00	—0·77
Trichinopoly.	29·770	SW	3	103·1	77·3	72	.....	2·42	+1·62
Nagapatam	29·748	SW	11	97·9	79·5	69	0·05	0·79	+0·16
Colombo	29·859	SW	8	86·0	74·5	95	0·21	1·63	—3·18

In column Wind—Rate per hour; L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

Bombay Local Rainfalls;—J J H = (Not received); G T H = 0·02 (2·31; St G H = 0·03 (2·65; C P = ( )

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid in several places.

Winds are south-easterly at Karwar, easterly at Cochin, Mangalore, and Ratnagiri and south-westerly at most other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Jamnagar, Bhuj, Dwarka, Veraval, Akola, Poona, Aurangabad, Sholapur and Masulipatam.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 10° to 16° in defect of normal at Nagpur, Sirsa and Lahore and the minimum 5° to 7° at Bellary and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Allahabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Twenty-five stations report rain, the important falls being 4·28" at Mangalore, 4·12" at Mormugao, 2·67" at Karwar, 1·75" at Bellary, 1·50" at Sholapur, 1 40" at Ahmednagar and 1·35" at Bijapur.

Weather.—Pressure is abnormally high over nearly the whole country and conditions appear to have become unfavourable for rain.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE Japanese papers continue to dwell on what they consider to be the insufficiency of the facilities and attractions afforded to foreign visitors to Japan. The Tokio Asahi, after declaring that the hotel arrangements for tourists in Japan are insufficient, that foreigners are arbitrarily charged too high for their purchases, and that visitors are frequently greeted contempt on public thoroughfares, urges that Japan, following the example of all other civilised nations, should let foreign visitors journey through this country as freely as possible, let them make purchases without worrying them and, further, let them enjoy all facilities to the furthest possible extent.

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS may be said about many brilliant prospectuses that are frequently issued to financiers; they often herald the formation of companies which go up like the proverbial rocket and come down like a stick. Holloway's Pills and Ointment, unlike such shaky ventures, are the soundest investments in which people suffering from disease can entrust their money. They have the reputation of over half a century, and every day they return substantial dividends in the form of good health. No disease has yet disputed their influence when a fair trial has been given. They cure dysentery, diarrhoea, weakness, and liver and kidney diseases, whilst for skin diseases they have no equal. Sold by all chemists, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must b authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACKINNON—June 1, at Lynndale, Mussoorie, the wife of P W Mackinnon, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MARSH—May 22, at Balrampur, District Gonda, Oudh, Mr George Marsh, Band Master.

TEDDER—June 5, at Fyzabad, Henry John Tedder, I C S aged 27 years.

SERRAVALLO'S TONIC
HAS BEEN AWARDED
20 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

Highly recommended by Medical Authorities all over the world.

CURES :
ANEMIA,
CHLOROSIS,
DEBILITY,
NEURASTHENIA.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Kemp & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. ; Sun sets, 6h 38m. ; High water, 6-34m., 6-39a. ; Low water, 0-27m., 0-9a.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Oriental with English Mails of 1st instant, due to arrive at 9 a. m.

Harwood Football League.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Tyr via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on 17th inst. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-20 p.m. on the 18th inst. instead of the 16th and 17th as previously advertised.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above institution: Sheth Motichand Devchand Rs. 501, Sheth Damodar Madhavji in honour of his daughter's marriage Rs. 201, Sheth Bhawanji Harbham Rs. 151, Sheth Dwarkadas Dharamsey for shoes to the boys Rs. 101, Sheth Khimji Ranchoddass Rs. 51, Sheth Shamji Devji for feast Rs. 38-12, Sheth Tulsidass Tejpal Godhu for feast Rs. 31, A gentleman Rs. 25, Mr. Girdhar Jadawji Rs. 25 and Miscellaneous Rs. 48-12.

THEFT BY A SEAMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hemsworth charged Marshal O'Brien, an ex-seaman, with the theft of a bag containing a deceased seaman's kit, valued at Rs. 25. The evidence showed that the accused went to the Shipping Office and demanded money, and on being refused, walked off with the bag in question. The accused pleaded not guilty and said he was under the influence of liquor when he removed the bag. His Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D., and Officers of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry Vol. Band, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

Polka	Friendship	A Muth
Aria Cornet Solo	E Cro	Conterno
Selection	Gli Ultimi Giorni Di Luli	Ferrari
Valse	The Garden Party	Margis
Selection	Sergeant Brue	Godfrey
Galop	Birds Beak	Fahrbach

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of May last, there were 53 horses, 60 bullocks, 1 she-goat and 6 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of May, 55 horses, 77 bullocks, 2 cows, 2 buffaloes, 3 goats and 18 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 57 horses, 48 bullocks, 1 cow, 1 buffalo, 1 goat, 1 calf and 2 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 1 case among horses, 1 case among goats and 3 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following of animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—19 horses, 2 bullocks, 1 goat, 64 dogs, 8 parrots, 3 birds and 1 oorangutang.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Hemsworth charged Ramaya Ramaswamy, a cook, in the employ of Mr. C.H. Bayliss, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, with criminal breach of trust in respect of cooking utensils entrusted to him as a servant. It appears the complainant returned from duty yesterday, and gave accused annas eight for bazaar expenses. The accused failed to turn up. The complainant went to the kitchen and saw through the window that all the cooking utensils were missing. The matter was reported to the Police and the accused was arrested. The articles were recovered from the shop of a Marwadi, with whom they were pledged. The accused pleaded guilty and said that he was given up to drink and hence pledged the articles. The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE AGAINST A MOTORIST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector DeBurgh charged Mr. M. A. Kocka with driving his motor car in a rash and negligent manner. Superintendent Flanagan prosecuted, and Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little & Co., solicitors, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that about seven o'clock on the evening of the 6th instant the accused was driving motor car No. 455 along Tardeo Road. He was driving very fast and on the wrong side of the road. Police Havaldar No. 173 D, who was doing duty near the Moneckji Petit Mills called out to the accused to drive slowly and on the proper side, but the accused took no notice of his warning. The accused had not proceeded about fifteen paces when a passer by was knocked down and sustained injuries to his right side, leg and shoulder necessitating his removal to hospital. The car was stopped after the accident. The accused did not blow his horn. Some witnesses having been examined, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

MR. BAINBRIDGE AND GHARRYWALLAS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Oliver Bainbridge, the tourist, appeared to answer charges of refusing to pay legal hire preferred against him by two hack victoria drivers, named Abdul Karim Dadamya and Dawood Raj Mahomed. Mr. Bainbridge stated that he engaged the first complainant's gharry at 10 a.m. on the 4th instant at the Taj Mahal Hotel and drove within the precincts of the Fort. He detained the gharry till 2 p.m. and offered to pay Rs. 2 to the driver under advice from an employe of the hotel. The driver, however, refused to accept the amount. As to the second complainant he engaged his gharry at 2 p.m. and after a short drive offered to pay him twelve annas which was also refused. Mr. Bainbridge said he was a stranger in Bombay. He had travelled all over the East, but nowhere had to come across such dishonest hack gharry wallas as in Bombay. They robbed strangers and the two complainants wanted to rob him. He intended to proceed to Europe by the last mail steamer, but he thought as a public man it was his duty to expose these men, and he postponed his departure for a week. The Magistrate after hearing evidence held that the hire offered by Mr. Bainbridge was the legal one and ordered him to pay Rs. 2 to the first and 12 annas to the second accused.

REFUSING DUTY.—Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which C. Holmes, a fireman on the s. s. Sir John Jackson, was charged at the instance of the master of the vessel F. E. Harkness, with wilful disobedience of lawful command. Mr. Baloobai Desai, pleader, appeared on behalf of the Captain, the accused being defended by Mr. Sealey, barrister-at-law. It appeared from the evidence that the vessel left Calcutta and on Friday 10th a day before entering the Bombay harbour the coal in No. 3 Hatch took fire. The accused, who was on watch, was told to bank the fires, as it was his turn, but he flatly refused to do so, saying that the ship was on fire and that he could not go to the engine room as he was afraid of an explosion. He smelt fumes of gas issuing from the hatch and said he would not endanger his life by going down to the stokehole. The Captain explained that there was no danger whatever, as both he, the Chief Engineer and the Second Engineer actually work at the hatch to extinguish the fire. He stated that there was an iron bulk head between the engine room and the hatch and that there was no possibility of any gas issuing into the Engine-room. The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he refused to bank the fires as he was afraid of an explosion especially since the gas issued from the ventilators of the hatch. His worship in giving judgment said that the accused had not shown any reasonable cause for disobeying the lawful orders of the Captain and sentenced accused to fourteen days' simple imprisonment and to forfeit two days wages.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain F. DeB. Hancock, First Grade Assistant Political Agent, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from the 22nd May.

Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, I.C.S., to be Judicial Commissioner of Sind, continuing to act as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Mr. H. N. Crouch, LL.B., Bar.-at-law, to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Mr. A. Lucas, I.C.S., to continue to act as a Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. Beaman.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., to act as an Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. Heaton.

Mr. F. J. Varley, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.G.S. (Lon), I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

Mr. F.X. DeSouza, M.A., LL.D. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-law, I.C.S., on relief, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. R. S. Tipnis, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), on relief, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh.

The appointment of Mr. J. B. Kinnerslay to hold charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties as Inspector of Police is cancelled.

Mr. H. S. Phadnis, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, on relief, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Khandesh and to try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Khandesh may make over to him for trial.

Mr. Frank Harrison to be an Honorary Presidency Magistrate who shall have co-ordinate jurisdiction over the whole of the area comprised within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, and shall be a member of and shall exercise the powers conferred on, the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C. S., Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, to hold charge of the office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkari and Reporter General of External Commerce, in addition to his own duties, from the date of handing over charge by Honourable Mr. J. L. Jenkins, M. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., pending relief by Mr. R. A. Lamb, C. I. E., I. C. S.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Willis, M. D., I. M. S., to hold charge of the office of Superintendent of Mahabaleshwar, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, pending further orders.

Mr. Percy Robert Sanderson to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Mr. B. H. Hewett to be member of the Bombay Boiler Commission vice Mr. D. M. Forbes resigned.

Messrs. H. C. Clark and H. Johnston to be members of the Board of Examiners in Bombay vice Messrs. D. M. Forbes and F. F. Pickard, resigned.

Colonel F Goodwin, Commanding 2nd Battation, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted three months' leave with effect from the 23rd June.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Owen, late 21st (Empress of India) Lancers, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, has been granted leave on private affairs out of India for three months with effect from the 27th May.

Major F. Lee, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussar, to act as Military Secretary to H. E. Governor vice Lieutenant-Colonel Owen on leave.

The Honourable Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M. Inst. C.E., to be Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, vice Mr. S. Rebsch, M. Inst. C. E., retired.

Major T. D. Collis Barry, I. M. S., is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to two years.

Colonel Henry Dacres Oliver, A.D.C., Commandant Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles resigns his commission with effect from the 17th April.

Major Blenman Buhot Grayfoot, M.D., I.M.S., to be Medical Officer Sind Volunteer Rifles to fill an existing vacancy with effect from the 1st May.

Captain John Nelson Fraser Poona Volunteer Rifles resigns his commission with effect from the 11th May.

Alexander Wilson, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant with effect from the 14th May 1906 to complete establishment.

Mr. C.O. Lowsley, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, acted as Executive Engineer, Begari Canals District, from the 4th to the 6th April, both days inclusive.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. D. BALDUINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian s. s. D. Balduino, Captain A Cogliolo, leaving for Europe this afternoon. Cabin passenger are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No. 3 Shed at 3-30 p.m. sharp for the medical inspection by the Health Officer on the port. Third class passengers and native servants will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 11-30 a.m. punctually with all their luggage and kit :—

To Venice.—Mr W J Brooke, Mrs Brooke Smith and Mr A J Pernandez,

To Naples and Genoa.—Mrs B Brown, Rev. and Mr J Y Buchanan, Sister Costanza, Mr De Angelis, Miss De Angelis and Governess, Captain M De Rossi, Mr A Favre Leuba, Rev E J Jones, Sister Innocenza, Mr N. Hormusji, Mr W H H Money, Mr G Mongini, Miss E Mullen, Miss Murzban, and European Nurse, Mr J P Murzban, Mr P M Murzban Mr D T Nariman, Dr R T Nariman, Col W Perry, Capt E Portunate, Mr R J Pradhan, Mr F Schleicher, Mr J J Wilkie and Mr Winkler, Mrs Muller.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas, presiding.

SALARIES TO THE MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The meeting recorded the excerpts from the proceedings of the meetings of the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

Speaking upon those excerpts, Dr. Sukhia said that in the excerpts of the Bombay Improvement Trust dated the 29th May he found that Mr. Dadachanji, formerly employed in the Bombay Municipality, was appointed as an assistant engineer by the Trust. The speaker drew the attention of the Corporation towards that incident, inasmuch as that gentleman after being efficient in his line, while in the service of the Municipality, had left it to join the Improvement Trust, which body was always giving the Municipal servants inducements in the shape of higher pay to join their service. Thus the experience gained by them went for nothing. The speaker could not understand why Mr. Dadachanji should have left the Municipality if he was to be promoted according to his service. There was the same state of affairs in the case of Mr. Bharucha, who was now getting a salary of Rs. 1,200 per month in the Improvement Trust. He was a loss to the Municipality Mr. Dadachanji was the second instance of the same kind. Those incidents, he considered, were important, and should be throughly considered. When the Municipal Officers left the Municipality, they required special permission from the Commissioner, and the Commissioner should not give them the permission to go away if he thought that they were really capable officers. Then there was the third instance of a similar nature and that was in the case of Mr. Katrak, He too was in the Bombay Municipality, drawing Rs. 250 per month, and he was taken over by the Improvement Trust on a salary of Rs. 600 per month. Those instances clearly showed that in the Bombay Municipality certain officers,—really qualified men,—were not given sufficint salaries according to their merit, as well as the length of their service in the Municipality. Regarding the excerpts of the Improvement Trust dated the 2nd May, he drew the attention of the Corporation to what was said, therein that in a new chawl, built by the Improvement Trust at their own cost and which was said to be the most sanitary chawl in the City of Bombay, plague cases had occurred not once or twice but 18 or 19 cases within a month. It was not the place that had to be taken into consideration when plague cases occurred. It was the habits of the people. Several houses and chawls had been demolished by the Improvement Trust, simply on the ground that they were insanitary, but now plague cases had cropped up even in the most sanitary chawls of the City, which had been built by the Trust. If the Improvement Trust had to provide for several huts for the removal of the people, what was the meaning of their spending money or what was called the sanitary chawls? He thought there was something wrong somewhere and he hoped that the Chairman of the Improvement Trust would take that matter into consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that Dr. Sukhia was telling them only that day, that the Municipal officers were poorly paid. He had never known one instance during the time that Dr. Sukhia was a member of the Corporation, that he had missed a single opportunity of saying that the Municipal Officers were too highly paid, and that they were too numerous (Laughter). Unless the Corporation gave the Commissioner the absolute and unlimited power of increasing their salaries, some of their officers would go away for higher salaries.

He favoured the system of minimum and maximum salaries. The Municipal on which Dr. Sukhia framed his remarks, appeared to him to be, this, that the Commissioner should not give permission to their officers to leave the Municipality and thereby stop them from getting promotions elsewhere.

QUESTION OF PUBLISHING ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATES.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner on the orders of the Corporation for furnishing each councillor with a plan on a small scale, together with an abstract of estimate of any work, for the execution of which sanction of the Corporation was sought. The following resolution of the Standing Committee accompanied the letter.

'That the letter from the Commissioner, No.33276, dated the 20th January 1906, with accompaniment, regarding the question of furnishing each councillor with a plan on a small scale together with an abstract of estimate of any work, &c., for the execution of which sanction of the Corporation is sought, be forwarded to the Corporation for consideration and orders, with reference to their resolution No. 3716, dated the 15th November 1905, with an intimation that the Standing Committee are of opinion that, as the cost is heavy, the supply to each councillor of copies of plans should not be insisted on, and that it is undesirable to publish the details of estimates for works."

It was proposed to record's the Commissioner's letter

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta was against that proposition. He said that he was tired of hearing what he called unmitigated cant about not divulging the details of the estimates. They would remember that the Corporation had presented a petition to the Government in connection with the matters relating to the Improvement Trust. He had the good fortune to be entrusted with the preparation of that representation. Mr. MacDonald and Professor Muller were on that Committee. They were first against the divulging of estimates but they were afterwards made converts. What was meant by not divulging details? It was a premium on corruption. It was a good thing not to divulge the details to dishonest person, but to do so in a public body was to put a premium on corruption and dishonesty. It was perfectly clear that those estimates should be prepared before giving out contracts. The system of giving contracts, followed in the Municipality, could not be said to be advantageous to them. He was one of those who did not suspect everything unduly, but they could not close their eyes to patent things. It was absurd to say that they would perpetuate a great and irreparable mischief, if the details of estimates were divulged. There was not the slightest harm in doing so, and he forcibly repeated that it was an unmitigated cant to say that it was an undesirable thing that those abstracts should be given out. If outsiders had any interest in anything they would certainly know it, The Corporation should be satisfied that the estimates were of such a character that their works would be done within the amount estimated. It was a most desirable thing that the estimates should be such as could be relied on He was aware of the practice that was followed in former times. The estimates were increased and increased until the whole thing was a mass of confusion and he could not but say that the best thing which Mr. Murzban did as their Engineer was that he sent up well prepared estimates. He had reduced that practice to a system. The one thing which his late friend, Mr. Jamsetjee Tata, had told him was that when Mr. Murzban prepared estimates they were always done fairly, properly and accurately. The estimates were necessary for enabling the Corporation to come to a decision whether the amount so estimated was proper and fair. The Corporation must be placed in the position of judging the things rightly. It was of the utmost importance that people should know as to how they stand when taking up contracts. They must adopt a system and give as much publicity as was possible and consistent with the interests of a public body like the Corporation. The Government were fond of applying the label of "confidential" which did not sit well upon the Corporation. Even the 'Times of India'," had thundered against the "confidential" label, Such a bureaucratic way of a bureacratic body was not suited to an humble body like the Corporation. He for one stood up for giving publicity to abstracts if not to the details of estimates.

Mr. J. Baptista could not agree with the Hon. Sir P. M. mehta. He said that ordinarily speaking, what seemed to him the just thing to do was not to divulge their estimates, because most of their work was done by one or two competitors. If the estimates were published, he feared, the competitors would form a combination and the public would have to pay dearly for that. In their engineering works they could not get many competitors. He knew that the Commissioner had actually to write to firms and other people in order to get them to complete; and even after writing at times they did not get competitors. Under those circumstances, which were quite different from those of England or Europe, he thought it would be undesirable to devulge their estimates. He believed that whatever estimates were sent to the Corporation that body would not be in a position to judge whether those estimates were correct.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta: "Not even Mr. Baptista, L. C. E?"

Mr. Baptista : "Not even Sir Pherozesha Mehta, K. C. I. E." (Laughter.)

Mr. A. M. Tod concurred with the last speaker, and expressed himself against the disclosure of estimates Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail supported the Hon. Sir Pherosha's views.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that the old practice was to place the estimates before the Corporation. That practice had lapsed, and it should be resuscitated. He gave an instance in which Messrs Glover claimed four lakhs of rupees in connection with a certain earthen work connected with the Tansa lake. They referred to their estimates and the claim was reduced from four to one and a half lakhs of rupees. He gave them another instance of saving, in with regard to a Wari Bundar overbridge. He was out and out in favour of estimates being submitted to them before contract were given out.

Dr. Katrak's amendment to refer the matter to a sub-committee was put to the vote and carried.

After transacting some other business the meeting adjourned.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1906.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

RAIN has fallen in many of the affected districts during the week, and has brightened the prospect, though it has not yet entirely dispelled anxiety. According to latest district reports in Nasik the rainfall was only partial, and more is needed for the general commencement of sowing. The supply of grain fortunately is sufficient; so is the demand for labour, and ordinary works afford employment. Wages of ordinary labour are normal. Emigrants are returning and there is no wandering or emigration. The condition of field labourers, cultivators, weavers and artisans is still fair. Cholera is however prevalent in several talukas. In Ahmednagar the rainfall has been general, but insufficient for sowing purposes almost everywhere, and more is needed. Sowing of minor crops continues in parts of Akola and Karjat talukas. Lands are being prepared for kharif season. Cattle are nevertheless deteriorating in condition and the want of plough bullocks is felt in Rahuri and Nevasa talukas. The condition of cultivators and agricultural labourers grows worse. About 1,600 emigrants returned during the week, chiefly to Kopargaon, Nevasa, Sangamner and Rahuri talukas. Distress is gradually increasing, but people on relief generally are in good condition and relief measures adequate. Public health is generally good except for cholera in six talukas. In Poona though good rain fell it is pronounced to be deficient and more is needed. The sowing of hill-millets has commenced in western talukas. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress and preparation of lands for kharif season continues. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock are deficient and advances are still being made for purchase of grass and bullocks.

In Sholapur rainfall has been partial but beneficial to garden crops. Irrigated sugarcane and garden crops are all in fair condition and the estimated outturn of garden crops is fair. Lands are being prepared for the kharif season. Agricultural stock is sufficient for the present. The condition of cattle is fair in Sholapur, Barsi and Malsiras talukas and Akalkot State, and deteriorating elsewhere. Fodder is getting scanty. The condition of small agriculturists and agricultural labourers generally is fair. Emigrants are returning. The condition of paupers is deteriorating and gratuitous relief is being extended. Distress is gradually increasing in Malsiras and Paudharpur talukas where emaciation or wandering is noticed. Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and the Southern Maratha Country send in similar reports. But we anticipate that next week's report will show a marked improvement.

BOMBAY JAILS. THE report of the Inspector-General of Prisons shows that Superintendents are not to blame if the jails do not become a terror to evil-doers. Last year they inflicted no less than 14,624 punishments of one description or another on the inmates under their care. Separate, cellular and solitary confinement was not resorted to so much as usual—not because it was uncalled for so much as because the jails have not sufficient cellular accommodation. Many prisoners are now sentenced to solitary confinement by the Courts and as these have first choice, there are no cells available for the Superintendent's punishments. The matter has been represented to Government and plans and estimates have been approved of the provision of twenty cells at Yeraoda. The House of Correction and His Majesty's Common Prison in Bombay, together with the Yeraoda Central Prison, are mainly responsible for an increase of some fifteen hundred punishments. In the Bombay city houses many of the punishments were inflicted for short work done by prisoners. The Superintendent of the House of Correction had considerable trouble in getting full tasks out of prisoners whose work was to convert fibre into coir yarn. But at Yeraoda, although cleanliness is next to godliness, many prisoners were punished for bathing at wrong times, which seems to be a kind of offence deserving of encouragement. At Aden the experience was different. The prison had many turbulent Somali inmates and the Superintendent had to flog rather often to enforce discipline. But after a time the prisoners settled down to the scale of tasks and to more rigid discipline. The Mark system appears to have worked well. The figures show that 2,342 prisoners were released during the year under report under the Remission System as compared with 2,267 in the year previous. The percentage during the year 1905 of those released under the Mark system to the total number who might have been released under that system, if of average good conduct up to the date of release, was 98·5 against 98·7 in 1904. The practice of mustering prisoners and reading and explaining to them the benefits of the Mark Rules was continued during the year and a revision of the rules on the Mark System is now under consideration of the Government of India. Proposals with a view to the encouragement of good behaviour and introducing a stronger reforming element into prison discipline, as we showed yesterday, are also under consideration.

LORD ROBERTS IN THE CITY. THE late Commander-in-Chief, who resigned all his official appointments, one by one, until he was free to prosecute his campaign in favour of national military training, must often at the close of his meetings echo the words of the hymn "how long?" In the middle of May he was the central figure at an important meeting at the Mansion House on his favourite subject, and the concensus of opinion there is somewhat startling. Lord Roberts has won over the staunch Sir Fostescue Flannery from his extreme views of the "Blue Water School" and he found a director of the Bank of England and the Chairman of the Stock Exchange ready to advocate something exceedingly like conscription. We do not quite agree with this, but are ready to own that it may have to be adopted in view of the lethargy which is characteristic of the nation to-day in military matters. Sir Joseph Dimsdale strongly advocates anything which will tend to bring about universal military training in schools and presumably is hardly in agreement with the action of the London County Council in refusing to afford opportunity for Union Jacks to be presented to the various schools under their control. It is only necessary to look back to appreciate at once the danger in which we stand as a result of our unpreparedness. Our national trade, employment, even our very lives hang on the command of the sea, but maritime preponderance must depend on our power to back up our Navy with a properly organised military force which controls on land the strength of sea power, strategically placed coaling stations, arsenals, and dockyards. Our naval supremacy, Lord Roberts pointed out, is due as much as anything to the success of our land forces. It was the anti-military reaction after the Seven Years' War which lost us the American Colonies and in the struggle which followed Trafalgar was built up a debt, for the payment of mercenaries, which remains to-day. The Crimea is a long story of unpreparedness and but yesterday it was the same story when the South African war cost two hundred and fifty millions. It is futile to suggest that our navy will be sufficient for our future needs. That it will prove a formidable first line of defence is granted by every one, but the field of battle may be chosen for us. The Navy was once used in the House of Commons as an excuse for diminishing our military strength in India, and yet many people forget that the Navy is as little use in the later stages of a central European war as it would be on the North-West Frontier. "Our military preparations," said Lord Roberts, "are out of all proportion to our needs and constitute a pressing danger." At present there is no sufficient long service army for Imperial Police purposes, and there is nothing like sufficiency for a European War and Lord Roberts sees the least irksome road to efficiency in the instruction of all boys and youths in military drill and the use of the rifle. With such a powerful backing as that which he received at the Mansion House "Bobs" has made a long stride towards his goal. It is an unedifying spectacle however that of so great a soldier, who has been received home by a cheering nation, having to plead almost humbly that that nation shall listen to his words, the resuls of long experience, rather than to the howls of the little Englanders, followers of a crew, which is a disgrace to their country.

FORESTS IN THE C. P. THE first fact which strikes the reader of the reports on the Forest Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1904-5 is that Government has issued instructions which have proved too comprehensive and have thereby defeated, in some degree, the ends aimed at in the compilation of the reports of the various Conservators. It has been a year of small things and the greater part of the work done has been directed towards improving existing arrangements. The total area of State Forests in these Provinces and Berar has increased by seventy square miles mainly due to the addition of fifty-seven square miles to the Southern Circle, of which the recalculation of areas in the Bilaspur and Raipur Divisions accounts for forty-two square miles, and with certain alterations to boundaries of classes the whole area now amounts to 22,745 square miles as compared with 22,675 in the previous year. One hundred and seventy miles of boundary were newly demarcated at a cost of Rs. 2,856, all but eleven miles of this belonging to Berar. Existing boundaries were repaired over twenty-one thousand miles at a total cost of Rs. 16,622, and substantial progress was made in broadening and improving boundary lines especially in the Saugor Division, where extensive operations were undertaken with a view to providing work for the relief of poorer classes in tracts, where the crops had been destroyed by frost. The improvement of the water-supply in the grazing areas of reserved forests has continued to receive special attention, and the expenditure on the object was nearly double that in the previous year. Another important part of the work has been the improvement of communications. One hundred and seventy-one miles of new roads were constructed, the chief work being in the Northern Circle, while a general plan for an increase in the number of rest-houses and quarters for the subordinate staff is in preparation. The total receipts for the year rose from Rs. 20,16,000 to Rs. 21,33,550, while the expenditure was Rs. 13,24,000 as compared with Rs. 13,15,000, the surplus revenue showing a steady healthy increase. There is a movement towards the improvement of the standard of the Provincial service, but first steps are to be taken to make the service more popular by a stricter supervision of the punishments which, it is suggested, are meted out unnecessarily in many cases, and often with too great severity, and by putting the subordinate staff more nearly on a level with those of other Departments.

THE TRADE OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA. FOR many reasons the French possessions in the Far East, collectively known as Indo-China, are little known to travellers and still less to commercial men. Saigon, the chief port, is but three days from Hongkong or Singapore and there are, besides Messageries steamers, many vessels at irregular intervals to Java and the Philipines. Indo-China is therefore readily accessible and a large portion of it is a valuable fertile area. The possession comprising Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin and Laos have a populations of some twenty-five and a quarter millions, most of whom are Annamites with a small sprinking of Chinese and some seven thousand Europeans, mostly French soldiers and officials. Internal improvements, especially in railways, tramways and the clearing of rivers have worked wonders on the trade and the American Consul at Bangkok reports that in five years exports have increased by more than three hundred per cent., while imports have risen by more than five hundred per cent. The principal products are rice, silk, cotton and spices, but by far the largest is rice which amounted in 1902 to £5,520,000, while, in 1904, 833,470 tons were exported, a gain on the previous year of 251,657 tons. much of this now goes to the Philipines and the amount has risen from three thousand tons ten years ago to one hundred and thirteen thousand tons in 1903, while for the first six months of last year the amount was ninety-four thousand tons. The chief imports are naturally cotton goods, jute bags and metals, in two of which India is in a favourable position. Cotton spinning is an advancing industry and new factories of various kinds are rapidly springing up, but the greatest barrier to progress of outside traders is the heavy preferential tariff which France has imposed. Someday, perhaps, the British Government will realise that there are rights of proprietorship even when it is a matter of nations.

THE P. and O. Company's Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 8th instant left Suez at 9-30 p.m. on June 14.

A DUSTSTORM on Monday evening gave Lahore a third of an inch of rain and lowered the minimum temperature to 73°.

ABNORMALLY low temperature now prevails in the Western Himalaya region, indicating unusual snow in the higher ranges.

THE Lord Bishop of Madras left Ootacamund on Wednesday for Wellington, whence he proceeds on the 18th instant to Bangalore, where he will stay at the Cubbon Hotel.

THE reply of the Government of India to the proposals from the Punjab Government for the extension of Simla municipal area is still awaited. It depends apparently upon the settlement of the question regarding the projected move to Dalhousie.

DURING the week ending June 12th 47 1-2 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 47 were shipped to China and the half chest was purchased by the Farmer at Limbdi. Thirty-eight and a half chests were imported from Indore.

WITH regard to the re-building of the civil station of Dharmsala it is intended to put only the offices on the old Cantonment site. Houses for residents will doubtless be built by private enterprise at a greater altitude, where numerous sites are available.

THERE is general satisfaction in the planting districts with the thorough and painstaking manner in which the Assam Labour Commission has conducted its enquiry. The grievances occasioned by the present recruiting system have been given most careful attention and suggestions are certain to be made which will remedy these. Drastic proposals are not anticipated, but the gradual adoption of a free labour system is regarded to be the most likely outcome of the report of the Commission.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT Daniel R. Davidson, R.G.A., shot himself on board the P. and O. s. s. Ceylon on the 5th instant between Singapore and Colombo. He was on his way Home from Singapore, and a brother officer was looking after him, as he had been suffering from a very severe sunstroke. He shut himself in his cabin one afternoon, however, and blew the top of his head off with a shot-gun, which he had somehow managed to conceal. The Surgeon on board the "Ceylon" could be of no help to the unfortunate officer, as death was instantaneous. The remains were buried at sea.

AT the last monthly general meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society the first business was the formal sanction of members to the proposed creation of a Medical Section of the Society. There are at present three sections of the Society, Philology and History, Natural History, and Anthropology. The Medical Section will be conducted on exactly the same lines as those existing, with the exception that papers too technical for ordinary meetings will be accepted by the Council and read at adjourned meetings. The reason for the proposal is that medical members have no organisation permitting their meetings to discuss subjects of special medical interest. The recommendations were carried.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 12 was 839, giving a death-rate of 54·00 per annum per thousand as against 53·80 the corresponding period of last year, and 44·76 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 83 died from fevers; 106, plague; 8, small-pox; 28, measles; 21, cholera; 1, leprosy; 57, phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 186, affections of the respiratory organs; 46, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 33, still-born; 101, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 28; Brahmin, 20; Lingait, 4; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 402; Hindu low caste, 130; Musalman, 151; Parsee, 30; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 26; Eurasian, 4; European, 4. The total number of births was 373 as against 295 the corresponding period of last year, and 277 the average over the past five years.

AN Abbottabad correspondent states that there has been some serious quarrelling among the tribes of the Black Mountain. Since the disappearance from the scene, after our last punity expedition, of Hashim Khan who was once such a prominent figure in the country, the three Isazai clans have been ruled by one Ibrahim Khan. As Chief of Seri he had great power, but he seems to have abused this by the murder of Isa Khan whom he dreaded as a possible rival. This was some months ago, and in April the Madda Khel and Hassanzai formerly cast off their allegiance to Ibrahim, gathered their fighting men together and burned Seri. There is thus a vacancy in the Chiefship of that place, which carries with it not only the control of the Isazai, but also the tribal subsidy paid by the Government of India. Tribal feeling is running high, but the quarrel is purely one among the clans and the peace of the frontier is not likely to be disturbed.

PLAGUE showed considerable variation in Bombay during the months of March to May. In March out of 2,877 cases there were 2,536 deaths, out of a total mortality of 7,112, in April there were 4,507, cases and 3,990 deaths out of a total mortality of 8,521 and in May there were 2,856 cases with 2,552 deaths out of a total of 6,703 comparing with the average for the five years previous to plague of 2,443. In Karachi there were 728 cases and 654 deaths out of a total of 1,046, and it is noteworthy that the total average mortality for the period reckoned before the outbreak of plague was only 224. The Thana District, the Kathiawar Agency, Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha country and the Baroda Territory were the only other places seriously affected, Poona, being practically free, 6 cases and 6 deaths and many districts being entirely free. In March there were 368 infected places, 313 in April and this had sunk to 143 in May. The total number of cases in May was 5,498 and deaths totalled 4,586.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

IT is curious that great men should be remembered more by their deeds than by their personalities, and that, while their achievements are the property of every schoolboy, comparatively few, if any, know the plain daily habit or personal appearance of those of whom they talk so glibly. It is especially curious because all men, even the very greatest, are greater in themselves than in their works. Of Columbus, the fourth centenary of whose death fell at the end of last month there are five written descriptions from the hands of those who knew him very well. It is said that detectives prefer even a bad description to a portrait, and though these descriptions do not give us a minute and faithful record of the man, they give us a fair impression of him; they show us pretty clearly how he struck his contemporaries.

All the descriptions (save one) speak of him as having been a man of a fine stature or above the medium height. If the suit of armour at Madrid be genuine, he must have been about 5ft. 10in. in height and broad in proportion, neither too fat nor too lean, strong of limb, and of a noble bearing. His hair was a bright red, which turned white at the age of thirty. His face was ruddy, fresh, and full of freckles, rather long and rather handsome. His eyes were grey, keen, sharp, and slightly puckered round the angles. His nose was aquiline; his mouth large. His usual expression was mournful. He spoke little until he was stirred, when he spoke with great fluency and sharpness. He was just in his judgments, though he was easily stirred to anger. He was kindly, of a sober life, very temperate and modest, and skilful in all sea affairs.

For his acquirements we can consult himself. His nature was simple and truthful. He was deeply pious. He was well read in the scientific writings of his time. "The Lord God," he wrote "has blest me bountifully with a knowledge of the sea affairs. Of the science of the stars He has given me that which would suffice, so also of arithmetic and of geometry. Besides all this, He has granted to me the mind and skill to draw globes and to indicate upon them, in their proper places, the various cities and rivers and mountains. I have studied all sorts of writings—history, the chronicles, philosophy, and some of the other arts, for which our Lord has quickened my intelligence and understanding." In addition, he had sailed wherever ship had gone. He had taken a part in various sea fights. He had been a woolcomber and a dyer in his father's work-shops. He had been a tramp and an astronomer, and he had passed a year or more in Madeira, where his wife had a small estate.

There are many stories of the reasons which led him to believe in a western passage to the East Indies. He was in Iceland (probably in a ship of Bristol) in 1477, and it is just possible that he heard there one of the stories of the Vinland and Markland discovered by Bjarni and Thorfinn Karlsefne on their voyage west from Greenland. In any case he would have known the stories of the voyages of St. Brandan and of the blessed Islands discovered by that saint. He would also have known the Irish Story of Bran, and Tadg, and of the Island of Hy Brasil, the Ever Green Island of Little Apples. It is said, too, that at Madeira he befriended a dying pilot who had been blown west to the Antilles in a gale. The story goes that the dying man told him the secret to the discovery in return for the kindness with which Columbus treated him. The story may have been the invention of someone eager to depreciate Columbus's exploit, but there is nothing improbable in it. In any case statements of Marco Polo of lands lying to the east of Cathay, or China, and the letters of Toscanelli about a practicable westward passage to Cathay would have been sufficient to convince him that the world was not nearly so big as people thought, and that the Spice Islands were but a few weeks' sail from the Canaries. In this article it will be impossible to tell of the difficulties he had to overcome before he could convince the Spanish Crown to send him out as a discoverer. Some thought him mad, but when he stipulated that he should be made Viceroy of all the isles and mainland which he might discover they concluded that he was sane. Some thought him highly irreligious, but these he convinced by his evident piety, by the hope he expressed of discovering the Earthly Paradise, and by the earnest wish he so often voiced of winning back Jerusalem from the unbelievers.

Early in 1492 the Crown of Castile contrived to borrow 17,000 ducats from a Jew. With this sum and with a further subscription gathered by Columbus himself the caravel Santa Maria was fitted out for the voyage. The little port of Palos, which had in some way offended the Crown of Castile, was ordered to contribute two fully equipped caravels towards the expedition. As the Crown judged that the production of two crews might strain the resources of the town, it was graciously permitted that criminals under sentence might enter for the voyage. Probably the criminals were glad to avail themselves of the permission. In all the squadron was manned by 87 men, not counting the three ship captains. Most of the men were Spaniards, but the Santa Maria carried a converted Jew who spoke Arabic and Chaldean. They thought that when they came to the Great Khan this convert might act as their interpreter. Of the sailors, among those of crude and brutal mind were one Guillermo Ires (William Harris ?), of Galway, and one Tallarte de Lajes (Arthur Law ?), who came from England. The ships were victualled for a year, and the total cost of the expedition (one-eighth part of it being borne by Columbus) is said to have been £942 English, or (which sounds much better) one million one hundred and sixty-seven thousand five hundred and forty-two maravedis. On Friday, August 3, 1492, after the reception of the sacrament, the ships sailed over the bar of Saltes, near Palos, a little before the dawn. They were bound out over the delightfully cold, clear, querulously whistling, joyfully calling reaches of the sea. They were going south to the Canaries and then due west to Japan and China. In Columbus's chest were letters to the kings of those lands from Ferdinand and Isabella.

The voyage to the Canaries was uneventful, except for some trouble with the Palos party, who tampered with the Pinta's rudder in order to have an excuse for putting back. After leaving the Canaries, all went well for a time, though "the sailors steered badly, about which the Admiral many times reprimanded them." The ships were very swift; but Columbus always falsified his reckonings, so that the sailors might not think themselves too far from Europe. By September 24 they judged themselves to be near to some land or another, but as they could not sight it they began to gather in cliques and to call out that the ships should return.

Some went farther, saying, that if he persisted in going forward, that the best thing of all was to throw him into the sea some night, publishing that he had fallen in taking the position of the star with his quadrant or astrolabe, and that as he was a foreigner, little or no account would be asked of the matter, but rather that there would be a great many to affirm that God had given him his deserts on account of his rashness. On October 11 they picked up a little branch full of dog-roses, and that night they saw a little torch or candle which rose and fell as though it were being waved. At 2 a.m., on October 12 one Rodrigo de Traina cried out that he saw land. It was Watling Island, one of the Bahama group, an island with very green trees and much water, and so green all over that it is a pleasure to look at it.

We have not space in which to tell of his after life. He returned to Spain in triumph, and made an almost kingly entry into Barcelona. In his later voyages he visited the Trierra Firme, or Spanish Main, and began, perhaps unwillingly, the cruelties which disgraced the Spanish occupation of the New World. He was eager to get gold, and unscrupulous in the means he used to get it, but it may be urged in his favour that the passion which made him greedy was almost holy. He desired gold that Jerusalem and Mount Zion might be rebuilt by Christian hands. The Abbot Joachim had said that this builder was to be from Spain, and Columbus set aside his money to do some good work in this matter of Jerusalem. He died at Valladolid with the good work unaccomplished, on May 20, 1506. His body was buried in Cartuja Convent, but after lying there for thirty years it was taken up and carried to Santo Domingo, the city of Hispaniola where he had ruled in state, and where he had lain in irons as a prisoner in the days of his seafaring.

GERMANY AND PERSIA.

A JEALOUS EYE ON THE GULF.

The Baghdad Railway.

GUARDED STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, June 13.

In reply to a long question in reference to the reported German overtures to Turkey and Persia to purchase a foothold in the Persian Gulf and the German application for a concession for a railway to Baghdad and the Persian frontier, Mr. Runciman said he had no official information which he can give.

CONCESSION TO RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

Proposed Grants of Land.

In view of the growing agitation among the peasants the Russian Government is preparing to form a great land reserve of about 54 million acres on which to settle the landless peasants.

THE CONGO QUESTION.

King Leopold's Letter.

THE POWERS' RIGHT TO INTERVENE.

In reference to King Leopold's letter regarding the Congo Free State report, Mr. Runciman stated in the Commons that our Minister at Brussels recently explained to the Congo Government Great Britain's view regarding the rights of the Powers to intervene.

STATUE OF SIR W. V. HARCOURT.

Opposing Leaders United.

UNVEILING CEREMONY IN THE LOBBY.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman this afteroon unveiled a statue of the late Sir W.V. Harcourt in the Lobby. There was a distisguished gathering.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Balfour both spoke and paid a high tribute to the memory of the deceased.

THE NATAL RISING.

Zulu Chief Surrenders.

The Zulu Chief Siganamda and his eldest son have surrendered.

IRISH LAND STOCK.

Large Issue at a Bad Price.

Seven millions of 2 3/4 per cent. Irish Land Stock has been issued at 89.

MURDER OF A NIGERIAN COMMISSIONER.

Heavy Fighting Defeats the Rebels.

LONDON, June 14.

News has been received that Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Crewe Read, has been murdered in the Asaba Hinterland.

Two hundred of the Southern Nigeria Regiment commanded by Captain Rudkin hastened to the scene and defeated the enemy after heavy fighting on the 11th inst.

COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI ON THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Austria and the Balkans.

PERSISTENT RUMOURS DENIED.

Count Goluchowski replying to attacks on the Triple Alliance in the Austrian delegation said that the alliance was only operative in the event of any ally being attacked on two sides.

He denied that Austria contemplated a campaign of expansion in the Balkans.

ELECTION NEWS.

The West End Seat.

Mr. Mallik, a Liberal, will oppose Mr. Lyttelton in the election for St. George's Hanover Square.

[Mr. Mallik was the Liberal candidate for the seat at the General Election and was defeated by approximately two thousand votes.]

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Surrey Keeps Premier Place

LONDON, June 13.

Derbyshire has beaten Leicestershire by an innings and fifty runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Hampshire by three wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Essex by four wickets.

Surrey has beaten Sussex by 289 runs.

Notts has beaten Middlesex by 52 runs.

The appended table shows the positions in the County Championship to June 13:—

Name	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Surrey	11	8	0	3	8
Yorkshire	18	7	0	1	7
Lancashire	8	6	1	1	5
Essex	6	3	1	2	2
Notts	6	3	2	1	1
Middlesex	4	2	2	0	0
Somerset	3	1	1	1	6
Warwickshire	6	2	2	2	0
Kent	5	2	2	1	0
Gloucestershire	4	1	2	1	—1
Sussex	5	1	3	1	2
Worcestershire	4	0	2	2	2
Leicestershire	8	2	6	0	4
Hants	6	1	5	0	4
Northamtowshire	6	1	5	0	4
Derbyshire	7	1	6	0	5

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OUTRAGE ON BRITISH OFFICERS.

While out Shooting in Egypt.

ONE DIES OF HIS WOUNDS.

LONDON, June 14.

News has been received that five British Officers while out pigeon shooting in a village near Tantah in Egypt were surrounded by the villagers and deprived of their guns and bludgeoned.

Captain Bull of the Sixth Dragoons died of his wounds, Captain Pine-Coffin of the Mounted Infantry, had his arm broken and Lieutenant Smithwick of the Dublin Fusiliers was badly hurt.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION AT LIVERPOOL,

Six Killed and Many Injured.

An explosion has taken place on board the liner Haverford newly arrived at Liverpool from America resulting in six persons being killed and many injured.

The Hoverford caught fore afterwards, but it was extinguisted. It is suggested that an infernal machine caused the explosion.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

To Take Another Month.

PROBABLE DATES OF THE VACATION.

LONDON, June 14.

It is expected that the Commons will finish the Education Bill on 20th July and rise on 3rd August and that autumn session will begin at end of October.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 13.

The death is announced of Sir Hector Langevin.

[The Hon'ble Sir Hector Louis Langevin was for many years one of the most active agents in binding together the parts of the Empire into a concrete whole. Born in 1826, he was called to the Bar in Montreal in 1850, taking silk fourteen years later. In 1857 he was elected a Member of the Dominion Parliament retaining his seat till 1896. In 1867 he was appointed a Privy Councillor of Canada and was created a C.B. in 186 being Secretary of State from 1867 to 1869. He first became noticeable in the ranks of Public men when elected Mayor of Quebec in 1851, remaining in that position for four years. He was appointed Post Master General of Canada in 1866, next being Secretary of of State and then Minister of Public Works which portfolio he held from 1879 to 1891. When P. M. G. he went to London as a Delegate to the Colonial Conference to complete the terms of the Union of the B N. A. Provinces. A Conservative in politics he led that party in 1873 having been Solicitor-General of Lower Canada from 1861 to 1865. He was an L.L.D. of Laval University, a Knight-Commander of St. Gregory the Great and was created K. C. M. G. in 1881.]

MISMANAGEMENT OF A BENGAL MUNICIPALITY.

Proposed Disfranchisement,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Owing to the laxity on the part of the Municipal Commissioners of Pabna to improve certain Mehter's lines which caused some danger to the health of the inhabitants, the Sanitary Commissioner for Eastern Bengal and Assam has recommended that the Municipality should be suspended. This has given an occasion to the Native Papers to raise another cry against Sir B. Fuller's Government.

The published correspondence admits of no doubt thar the Commissioners are to blame, but the Government has taken no action yet.

PROSECUTION FOR A FALSE COMPLAINT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

At the High Court to-day before their Lordships, Justices Mitter and Holmwood Shasi Sakhar Bose moved on behalf of A. R. Pratt who has been ordered to be prosecuted by the third Presidency Magistrate for making a false complaint. On 15th March last Pratt informed the police that three days previously one Mrs. Atkinson and another had dragged him and stolen his watch and chain. The next day petitioner applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate who ordered a police inquiry. On 19th April, the date fixed for the hearing of the case, Pratt was absent and the case was dismissed. The Commissioner of Police, then sanctioned Pratt's prosecution under Section 182, and the petitioner applied for the revival of the case which the Presidency Magistrate granted. The application which was dismissed by the third Presidency Magistrate on 21st May ordered Pratt's trial under section 182.

Their Lordships said the police were entitled to prosecute the petitioner on the sanction of the Commissioner of Police.

EARTHQUAKE AT SIMLA.

A Severe Shock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 14.

A severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Simla at 11-19 last evening. It was the most severe shock since that of the 28th of February last.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Huge Decrease.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, June 14.

The plague returns for the week ending June 9th show a total of 3,597 seizures and 3,446 deaths which is 3,581 less than last week. There were no deaths in Madras, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Central India, Rajputana, the North-West Frontier Province or Baluchistan and only 316 in Bombay, 84 in Bengal, 86 in the United Provinces, 2,811 in the Punjab, 113 in Bur-ma 10 in Mysore and 26 in Kashmir.

N. W. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 14.

Mr. F. V. Tayler, Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager on the North-Western Railway.

THE SIMLA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Second Day.

FIRST OFFICERS' CONTESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 14.

The Sirhind Boxing Tournament was well attended on the second night, Sir Pertab Singh and Major-General Clements again being amongst the spectators. The referee was Captain Hollins and the Judges were Major Walker and Mr. Wallis. During the boxing at about 11-20 a smart but short shock of earthquake was felt and a panic followed, but order was soon restored. The honours of the evening rested with the Connaught Rangers and the Gloucesters.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

(1). Drummer Bollard, Connaught Rangers, versus Private Golding, Wiltshires. Bollard gained the advantage in the third round with jabs and body shots, Golding being quite winded and Bollard won easily.

(2). Private Fortune, Wiltshires, versus Corporal Nicholls, Royal Irish Rifles. Both were level in the first three rounds. In the fourth round Fortune led and won.

(3). Private Farrow, Northamptons, versus Corporal New, Northamptons. Farrow retired almost immediately.

(4). Gunner Lyons, R. F. A., versus Private Ashton, Cammeronians. Within half a minute Lyons knocked Ashton out with a left swinger.

(5). Private Dean, Northamptons, versus Private Dixon, Durhams. Dean was knocked out early in the first round and showed no fight.

(6). Corporal Haynes, South Staffords, versus Private Antony, Gloucesters. Haynes was no match for his opponent, Antony knocking him out in the first round with an under-cut.

(7). Corporal Strathe, Royal Dragoons, versus Private Howell, Wiltshires. Strathe's jabs sent Howell to the boards the several times, but the latter pluckily resumed. Strathe won easily on points.

(8). Gunner Bethell, R. G. A., versus Private Kelly, Connaught Rangers. Bethell fouled Kelly hitting below the belt so that he was floored and counted out. The Referee's decision was very unpopular.

(9). Private Fletcher, Durhams, versus Private White, Northampton. These two exchanged level blows in the first two rounds, but White got severely cut in the final round and Fletcher won.

MIDDLE-WEIGHTS.

(1). Private Atkinson, Gloucesters, versus Rifleman Darragh, Royal Irish Rifles. Darragh was soon knocked out with a right swing.

(2). Private Wallace, Royal Scots, versus Driver Dawson, R. H. A. Though Wallace held the advantage in weight, he gave up before close of the first round.

(3.). Private Bishop, Sussex Regiment, versus Private Taylor, 10th Hussars. Taylor retired without making any fight.

(4). Corporal M'claren, Durhams, versus Private McManus, Connaught Rangers. M'claren was soon knocked out with successive right and left swings.

OFFICERS' MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

(1). Lt. Callaghan, Connaught Rangers, versus Lt. Hagger, Wiltshires. The former held the advantage in weight, but it was a close match throughout the three rounds. Hagger won.

(2). Lt. Marsh, Sussex Regt., versus Lt. Reid, Gloucesters. Both were level after three rounds of tame boxing, but Reid gained the verdict in the fourth round though both were quite exhausted.

FEATHER-WEIGHTS.

(1). Private Moore, Dorsets, versus Private McQueen. The former won after a very uninteresting exhibition.

(2) Private Wilson, Royal Scots, versus Corporal Mercer, East Surreys. The latter led all through and won easily.

(3). Volunteer Rector, Simla Volunteers, versus Private Lee, Bedfords. Rector should never have entered as he had no notion of boxing and was badly knocked about in the first round and knocked out early in the second round.

(4). Private Roberts, Gloucesters knocked out Private Bagnell, 10th Hussars, in the second round.

(5). Private Turner, Cameronians, versus Sergeant Dwyer, East Surreys. Dwyer was most aggressive and hunted his opponent all over the ring, finally knocking him out with a stinging shot behind the ear.

(6). Private Hitchens, Connaught Rangers, versus Private Ford, Wiltshires. A very close fight won by Hitchens on points.

(7). Drummer Davis, Sussex Regiment, versus Sergeant Gaffney, Connaught Rangers. Gaffney won on points gaining the advantage in the final round.

(8). Private Durden, Northamptons, versus Private Jones, Gloucesters. Jones fiercely slogged Durden all over the ring and knocked him out within half a minute.

MR. TILAK IN NAGPUR.

Enthusiastic Reception.

THE "HATRED OF FOREIGNERS" THEORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, June 13.

A grand reception was accorded to Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde who came here from Calcutta by today's Mail. The Station-platform and outside were crowded. Over two Thou sand persons were present. The horses were unyoked and their carriage was drawn through the town to Balvantrao Mahajan's house by the crowd.

In the evening an open air monster meeting was held under the Mahajan's presidentship. Over five thousand persons were present.

Mr. Tilak addressed the assemblage on the Swadeshi movement for one hour in Marathi, dwelling on the history and importance of the movement. He said boycott is the negative side of Swadeshi and love of Swadeshi goods is not complete without the hate of foreign goods and advised people to take to Swadeshi boldly as the only weapon left for self-help.

While going to the place of meeting the party was stopped and garlanded at several places amid shouts of "Bande Matarm" and "Shivajiki Jaya," ladies showering flowers from balconies.

The meeting was to be held originally in the Venkatesh Theatre, but had to be adjourned to the open ground behind it for want of accommodation. Mr. Tilak addressed the meeting.

A merchants' meeting will be held to-morrow in Balajee's temple.

R. I. M. S. DUFFERIN.

Timed to arrive on 26th.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 14.

The R. I. M. S. Dufferin which has been accelerated, is now timed to reach Bombay on 26th June.

OPENING OF A NEW RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 14.

The Sargodha-Shorkote road section of the Jech Doab Railway has been opened for passenger traffic.

It has been decided to transfer the Magistracy at Secunderabad to the Cantonment Magistrates department.

SERIOUS DACOITY NEAR LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, June 14.

The Sessions Judge of Lucknow to-day concluded the hearing of the dacoity case which occupied the Court for the last eight days. A gang of dacoits, hundred strong, in January last, looted the house of a rich Mahajan at Rahmatnagar carrying off property worth Rs. 14,000. The local villagers offered resistance and on the neighbouring villagers arriving armed with guns the dacoits made off. Nine were subsequently arrested and charged with dacoity. But seven of the accused were acquitted by the jury; the other two were sentenced to ten and four years respectively.

MUSSOORIE UP IN ARMS.

Inhabitants Denounce the Municipal Board.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, June 14.

The sanitary conditions of Mussoorie have been the subject of complaint by residents and visitors for some time. This week a Government Resolution on the subject has been issued, and house-holders and ratepayers have held a meeting to expose the shortcomings of the Municipal Board.

A series of resolutions were unanimously passed and a Committee was appointed to bring to the notice of the local Government the matters discussed by the meeting. The allegations against the Board comprise neglect of duty in sanitary matters particularly, in carrying out the bye-laws and the waste of public money.

LATER.

Much feeling is excited in the hill station of Mussoorie against the Municipality which is charged with neglect of sanitation and high handed proceedings. A meeting of European ratepayers passed a number of denunciatory resolutions and decided to petition the local Government for redress.

TRADE WITH TIBET.

Improving the Traffic Routes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 14.

Mr. Calvert has arrived in Simla and is making the final preparations for his journey to Gartok in Western Tibet if nothing occurs to stop his journey. His object is purely for the investigation of trade prospects and facilities. He will travel via Chini and Seipki as this road ought, sooner or later, to be much improved. The Punjab authorities are having it surveyed with a view to putting it in proper order.

AFGHANISTAN UP-TO-DATE.

The Amir to Start a Newspaper.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 14.

The "Watan" of Lahore states that a deputation of the local Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam is about to leave for Kabul to thank the Amir for His Highness liberal pecuniary help to the Anjuman. It also announces that the Ruler of Afghanistan has, on its suggestion, decided to issue a newspaper from Kabul and that the first Afghan periodical will see light in a short time.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES

To be under the Commander-in-Chief.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 14.

It has been decided to transfer the control of the Cantonment Magistrates from the Home Department to the Commander-in-Chief. The appointment of Cantonment Magistrates will continue to be made by Local Governments under the Cantonments Act XIII of 1889, and the Code of Criminal Procedure. But the officers desiring to enter the Cantonment Magistrates Department will in future be nominated by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

All communications relating to Cantonment Magistrates will accordingly in future be addressed to the Quarter-Master General in India and will be dealt with by him. The Cantonment Magistrates will continue to be subject to the rules for the time being in force in respect of departmental examinations, the period within which they must be passed and the consequences of failure to pass him.

THE HYDERABAD PREMIERSHIP.

A RUMOURED CHANGE.

A Hyderabad Correspondent writes:—H. E. the Minister Maharajah Kishen Pershad Bahadur is going on six months' leave, and as such a circumstance, when not prompted by ill-health, is tantamount to an intimation that he intends retiring from office at the termination of his leave, a change of Ministry will without doubt follow, pending which, probably, Nawab Shahab Jung, the senior Cabinet Minister in charge of the Police and P. W. Departments, will officiate.

Although the general public here have a shrewd suspicion as to who the next Minister is to be, it would be unadvisable to make any statement pending the Nizam's final decision. It is, however interesting to state that the Premiership was held without a break by the Salar Jung family for a century from the last decade of the 18th century—the days of Lord Cornwallis—when Mir Alum held the appointment, up to the last decade of the 19th century, when Salar Jung II died. It then passed into the hands of Sir Asman Jah (Nawab Bashir-du-Dowlah), after whom came Sir Vikar-ul Umra, whose father had been Co-Regent with Sir Salar I during the Nizam's minority, and Maharajah Kishen Pershad Bahadur, whose tenure has been the briefest of all. He is also the first Hindu who has held this important office.

The power of the Premier, which was naturally at its zenith during the long minority of His Highness the Nizam, was only slightly diminished during the the regime of Nawabs Bashir-ud-Dowlah and Sir Vikar—when intrigue detrimental to the interests of his Highness was rife. His Highness has, however, latterly displayed so firm an attitude that we may say now that he is the real ruler of his Dominions, that the death blow has been given to back-stairs intrigue.

SMALL FIRE AT COLABA.

At half past one yesterday afternoon, Colaba was the scene of another fire, when several hundred bundles of hay, which were stacked on the waste ground behind the Cotton Exchange Mart took fire. The cause of the fire is as usual unknown, but the damage so far has been estimated at Rs. 600. The stacks were owned by three persons named Wadia, Lal, Bhagurdas and Shrawan Tikaji, all cattle dealers owning several hundreds of carts. The fire steamers from the Fort and Colaba were soon at work on the burning debris and the fire was brought under control at about 4 p. m. Inspectors Jones and Laugtan who was working hard was present. Practically the whole haystack has been gutted.

THE FAR EAST.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Taxation in Japan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, May 21.

According to a Chinese gentleman resident in Hongkong, considerable excitement prevails in native commercial circles at Canton, and even in Hongkong, at the present time regarding the attitude alleged to be taken up by the Canton Government, in reference to the railway scheme. According to our informant, the Canton Government is secretly plotting to get the Canton-Hankow railway constructed by the Government, and it is feared that, should this become "un fait accompli," there will be trouble at Canton. Our informant further says that some time ago an advertisement appeared in the native newspapers at Canton calling the shareholders in the Canton-Hankow Railway to meet at the Yuk Sin Tong on the 10th day of the 4th moon, in order that the chief manager and directors might be elected. Without any notification to the contrary, it is said, the meeting was held on the 1st day of the 4th moon, and ninety shareholders alone knew of the alteration in the date of the meeting and attended. However that may be the meeting was called and an ex-comradore of Hongkong, who is also alleged to be a bankrupt was elected by 150 votes—there were only 90 persons present—to be chief manager. This man is stated to be unpopular among the merchants in China, and his appointment to that influential position on the railway is alleged to have been on through the influence of Viceroy Shum. This action is opposed by nearly every one interested in the construction of the line, and it is also against the Chinese Commercial Ordinance. No directors have yet been elected, although it is rumoured that the Viceroy has nominated eight men for the post. This is interference of the Viceroy in the matter has caused great indignation among the Canton merchants and the outcome of the business is anxiously awaited.

In confirmation of the above, the following private telegram was received in Hongkong.

Peking, May 18.—Cantonese officials, Peking, strongly oppose railway organisation under protection of Viceroy Shum.

In consequence of the alleged high-handed methods of the Canton Viceroy, the vernacular papers at that port opened an attack on the authorities, with the result, it is said, that three journals have been suppressed, and the editors of others severely reprimanded. Some time last week, a new journal, calling itself the Yuet Tung Sun Po (Kwangtung News) was sprung upon the public, but it is said that it has not caught on." This newspaper, rumour says, is being run by the Cantonese authorities and the attitude it has taken up against certain persons interested in the welfare of the railway, is very hostile. What the Canton people are going to do is not known at present, but it is certain that they will fight the matter to the bitter end in order to keep the railway under popular control.

In the Chuo Shimbun is a brief report of an address said to have been delivered by Baron Mumm to Chinese officials in Peking on the eve of his departure from that city. The paper does not state its authority for this account nor explain how it obtained the report. The Baron is represented as having told his hearers that the policy of China for the Chinese had its origin in their observation of the conflict between Japan and Russia. Seeing the victories of their island neighbours, they had conceived a comparatively low estimate of Occidental prowess. But he reminded them that the lapse of much time and the employment of earnest and unflagging effort were needed to make China a really strong country. Strength was not to be developed by mere clamour nor could its acquisition be thus hastened. Disaster must be the outcome to a nation embarking on a policy which it was not in a position to support, and he begged his hearers not to neglect his friendly warning themselves or to neglect his friendly warning themselves or to fail to impress it upon their friends. One is disposed to doubt whether Baron Mumm allowed himself quite so much latitude of speech. Diplomatic conveniences were probably more strictly observed. But if he spoke these wholesome words in any form, he showed himself a true friend of China.

THE BURDEN OF JAPANESE TAXATION.

The Japanese Government is now engaged, we are informed by the vernacular journals, upon the production of national wealth, as the increased taxation inconsequence of the war is arousing public attention. In compliance with its pledge to the Diet during the last session, the Government has appointed a Committee—with the Vice-Minister for Finance at its head, and including officials in the Finance Department,—for the purpose of investigating the existing taxation. Mr. Wakatsuki Vice-Minister for Finance, is now travelling in Korea and Manchuria, and the Committee has not yet commenced its labours.

A vernacular contemporary points out that the purpose of the committee is to re-adjust taxation is such away that the existing national revenue shall not be affected. The question whether or no the nation is already overburdened—which should be solved before any other matters are discussed—is not to be considered at all, and there can be little doubt that the result of the work of the committee will be disappointing to all concerned. If the existing burden of taxes is excessive, amendments made to taxes will be of little avail to relieve the distress resulting from over-taxation. While admitting the immense growth of national wealth and the incomes of the people after the Japan-China war, the vernacular journal maintains that the increase of national and local taxation was still greater, largely adding to the hardships of the people, and the same result may follow the Japan-Russia war. To what extent the nation can bear taxation it is extremely difficult to estimate, but when the burden is compared with the national wealth an approximate idea can be formed. According to investigations made by certain authorities, the national wealth of Japan amounts to Y13,560.000,000 in round figures, and the national and local taxes amount to Y290,000,000 equal to 2·24 per cent. of the national wealth.

SOME IMPORTANT FIGURES.

Talking the profit accruing from the property of the people at 5 per cent., it will be seen the taxes now paid amount to 44·2 per cent. of the income. This can certainly not be described as a light burden. The percentage will be even heavier when household furniture, which yields no profit, is deducted from the amount of national wealth. The amount of taxes mentioned represents the figures for the fiscal year 1904-5 in the case of national taxes, and for the fiscal year 1902-3 in the case of local taxes. During the last fiscal year the national taxation was increased on two occasions, and the burden has thus been increased by Y100,000,000 or one-third. The national wealth may also have increased, but not to the extent of one-third.

Reviewing the increase of taxation, our contemporary remarks that the national taxes for the year 1893-4 amounted to Y70,000,000, which had increased to Y310,000,000 last year, an increas of 440 per cent. In the case of local taxes, the increase was from Y37,000,000 to Y10,000,000, equal to 280 per cent. On an average national taxes had increased at the rate of 33 per cent. per annum, and the local taxes 13 per cent. per annum.

Some light may be thrown on the increase of the national income by the savings and capital invested in business, which is the only information available for the purpose. The total savings of the Japanese people stood at Y37,000,000 in 1893 and increased to Y85,000,000 in 1904,—an increase of 220 per cent., while the amount invested in business increased from Y377,000,000 to Y887,000,000 in the same period—an increase of 220 per cent. On an average the increase in both cases was only about 20 per cent. per annum, against 46 cent. increase of taxation. The national wealth of the Empire has been increasing at a wonderful rate, but the greater part of the profit is absorbed by the National Treasury, and it is not surprising to find that the struggle for existence among the people becomes more acute every year.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

The Woes of the Week-Ender.

HYMEN AND HOBBIES.

ON THE BACHELOR'S TRACK.

LONDON, May 25.

To people whose week never ends the week-end habit is becoming rather a trial. It is now so common to spend a section from the beginning and end of each week out of town that the poor creatures whose husbands or other cares detain them in London are regarded with derision as absurdly behind the times. The derided, however, may console themselves with the thought that the people who are most permanently and desperately tired of life are just those whom the week-end habit has most firmly in its grip. To which, of course, the confirmed week-ender will reply that it is her weariness which makes her go a-week-ending, not week-ending which makes her weary. And the argument, as is usual with arguments, will end nowhere. Week-ending, like ices and punting and other of the minor delights of life, is not a thing to argue about. But just as it requires some skill to tie in a punt or to eat an ice with grace, so week-ending must be practised artistically, or the week-enders become a saddening sight. They frequently are.

At the same time, there is nothing inherently superior in always staying at home. The people who never think of anything but their work, whether it is high art or the greengrocer's book, are not a bit more likely to do that work well than those who occasionally give their mind a day off, while they are certainly much more harassing to live with. The people who are always tremendously busy, week in and week out, who convey, and who like to convey, the impression that they are working twenty-five hours a day, are by no means those who do the most work.

Thursday is a discussion of dresses, trains, telegrams; Friday is one wild whirling rush to miss the afternoon express; Saturday and Sunday are orgies of wearing more elaborate and more varieties of clothes than you put on in London, eating less wholesome food, and refreshing the soul by conversation with people whom you meet every day in London, and whose every idea is painfully stale to you; Monday is a slow train and utter weariness and gloom; Tuesday is bad temper at thinking what a dull week-end it was; Wednesday is bad temper at the dulness of London, flavoured with hopes as to the next week-end. That is the way not to do it, and the way it is most frequently done.

The week-end, in fact, is a noble and worthy institution, so long as it is not an end but a means, being therein very much like dinner. It is not considered high-minded to live for dinner, though dinner is a valuable assistance to living. And week-ends, though dinners are with most of us, happily, more frequent, are in the same case. Of course, if you want to be an efficient person, you take a wholesome dinner, and equally advisable is a wholesome week-end. And what is a wholesome week-end? Everyone knows what sort of a week-end suits herself best. Or, at all events, no one else knows any better.

It was a clergyman with a cure of souls in one of the poorest parts of London who went down to a provincial town to plead for support to his work. They had a large meeting for him, and he made a most telling appeal. At the close of which up jumped a good man, and promised £50 at a start. The clergyman was overjoyed. "I don't know your name, sir," he cried, "but I thank you. I thank you. May your business be doubled in the coming year." Then a solemn hush settled down, and the meeting, as it were looked at itself. "What's the matter?" the clergyman whispered anxiously to the chairman, "What's the matter?" "Er—well—or that gentleman is an undertaker."

It is an old saying that many a true word is spoken in jest, and what if that amusing caricaturist Mr. F. C. Gould, should have found one of the oft-sought and as often missed roads to matrimonial happiness in a facetious moment? He has certainly made a novel suggestion as to how to be happy though married, for he has publicly expressed the opinion that no two persons should be allowed to marry until they have satisfied some official—not named—that they have each an absorbing hobby. Now, at first sight this seems to be an excellent plan. People with hobbies have less time to think of grievances, to get into mischief, to quarrel, than those with nothing special to occupy their thoughts. They do not expect other people to amuse them, they busy themselves less with other folks' affairs, they are not always "hanging round," and these are all means to disastrous matrimonial ends. Indeed, it really seems a truly excellent way, Mr. Gould, of making smooth the thorny path of matrimony to give both husbands and wives something that will absorb their odd moments and most of their spare thoughts; but—why is there always that fatal but?—directly one begins to think of hobbies it is impossible to stifle one's doubts as to the success of the scheme. There are hobbies and hobbies, and there is such a thing as clashing even in this direction. Even if they did not do this they might prove to be of the oil-and-vinegar nature. To have a husband with a passion for mechanical musical instruments would be distinctly annoying, for example, to a wife whose hobby was reading; while it would be equally unlikely to make for domestic peace if Jack was mad on croquet and Jill on tennis and there was only space for one game, or if she cultivated cats and he birds, I do not think, after all, Mr. Gould has found the secret of hymenial bliss.

Hapless bachelors are still being discussed as a possible source of revenue to the country. The Finance Bill has been read a second time, and the suggestion that the unmarried man should be taxed has followed as a logical conclusion. Of course only bachelors of sound financial standing would be pounced upon, and these, as I recently pointed out, might regard their liberty as cheap at the price. Certainly, from the feminine point of view, the proposed scheme for increasing the National Exchequer is not to be encouraged. The bachelor would not mind it a bit after a while, and when once it became an established fact he would think no more about it, and become as it were, a licensed celibate. "I pay my tax" he would seem to say and I fear no chaperon or designing mother. If, now, a tax could be levied which would increase annually so long as the man remained deaf to the voice of charmers, there might be very good reason for approving it. This would drive the bachelor into a corner, and he would either have to pay monstrously for his mean evasion of his duties as a citizen, or at last capitulate and allow himself to be netted.

Such a plan, after it had been working five years, let us say, would most certainly send the marriage statistics up with a bound. One could imagine how certain bachelors would be watched for signs of wavering as each year's tax came due, how experience would teach how long the average man would hold out under this system, and how in certain years there would be matrimonial rushes—harvest times for those, so to say, whose only chance of matrimony lay in these periodical breakdowns of tax-worn bachelors. The lady novelist of the future, in the event of this levy ever becoming an accomplished fact, will find entirely new material to work upon. She can show up how year by year the seemingly hardened bachelor remains firm, only to fall at last as dangerous inroads are made into his capital; she can work up situations which have for their fount and origin the income-tax paper; she can draw harrowing pictures of a man's struggle for freedom, while match-makers look on with eager eyes. But really one can feel no pity for the bachelor. His field of choice is very wide, and he should be thankful for this small mercy, and do his duty as a citizen.

IMPORTANT COCAINE CASE.

A Novel Point Raised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 14.

The case against Ruckmodeen Rckorden for the alleged importing of 1,000 phials of cocaine was resumed to-day before Mr. Simcox, District Magistrate. Mr. Proctor, Assistant Collector, abkari, with Inspector Pett, G. I. P. Railway Police, appeared for the prosecution. The accused was defended by Messrs. Wadia and Ghaswalla, barrister at law.

Mr. Wadia applied for permission to see the statement of the accused made when he first before the magistrate. This being granted Mr. Wadia inquired whether formal evidence was going to be taken by the Court as a question of law was involved in the present case on the question of importation. There was said to be some case in progress in Bombay in which the same issue was involved that it would better to wait for the High Court decision.

Magistrate said the question of importation seems to be covered by the Abkari Act.

Mr. Wadia—There is nothing to show that there was importation of cocaine, as it was not accused's intention of passing the parcel through the restricted area.

The Magistrate—Perhaps it was not his fault, but his misfortune that it did not find its may through. However we will record evidence of the complainant and Abkari Inspector.

The accused was then examined by the Court. He said that when he sent some parcels he made a declaration to the effect that they contained drugs to the value of Rs, 75. The parcel was not issued by him, as it meant less expensive the value declared was not the value of cocaine.

Mr. Pett in his examination stated that on 25th November last he was travelling by the Raichur mail and on arrival at Dhond the Police Jemadar handed to him a telegram from the invetigating official. He went to the front brakevan of the mail where he met the Sub-Inspector of the Abkari Department, Mr. Sowaya, who informed witness that the wished toseize some cocaina that was in the brake. Two boxes were pointed out on the platform which being scrutinized were found to contain cocaine addressed to Deen Saheb, T. Agent Barwai, Allahabad. He obtained the receipt and the guards way bill which also on examination was found booked via Guntakal, Raichur and Jubulpur. He was also informed there were four persons in the some train who were connected with the cocaine. The boxes were opened after the train left and were found to contain 1,000 small phials of the weight of 125 ounces. They then left for Poona from Dhond. The following morning this matter was reported to the Collector and an attempt was made to arrest the accused. A Jamedar was sent to Allahabad who after 21 days returned reporting the accused was not found. The accused was, on a warrant subsequently issued on the 2nd instant, arrested and brought to Poona and charged accordingly.

In cross-examination witness said when the boxes were seized they were in the possession of the Railway Company. during the period of transhipment of the boxes to the Jubbulpore train. A telegram was sent by the accused to the Superintendent of Railway Police, enquiring why boxes had been detained.

Mr. Bomanjee Ardeshir Parekh, District Abkari Inspector said that he obtained permission of the Collector at Bombay in November last to proceed to Bangalore having received certain information of illicit traffic in cocaine. On 23rd and 24th November he watched the movements of the accused who put up with another man who was arrested and convicted for smuggling. On enquiries It was found accused had transactions with an agent named Howat of Messrs. Parsons and Company and took delivery of the consignment at Bangalore station. He continued in the track of the accused who was aware he had left with another a stock of cocaine. Arrangements were made to have the accused arrested at Bombay and sending cn Sub-Inspector to have the parcels detained at Dhond. This concluded the case for the prosecution.

The case was adjourned till Monday when the Court will decide whether it is necessary to make a reference to the High Court.

SUIT AGAINST A MANAGING CLEAK.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, were engaged in hearing an appeal filed by Mr. Jamshedji S. Entee, managing clerk in the office of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., solicitors, against a judgment given by the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott on 18th December last, in a suit in which Mr. Entee was sued by Bai Dinbai, widow of Mr. Nasarwanji D. Dalhine, with regard to certain questions relating to easements, covenants, and so forth, in connection with house-property, situated in the locality known as Anjir Baug, in Slater Road. Mr. P. J. Badshah and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for Mr. Entee, the appellant and the defendant. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji Dinshah and Co., appeared for the respondent and the plaintiff. The case has been reported during the proceedings in the Lower Court.

Mr. Badshah for the appellant argued that there were four points of complaint made by the plaintiff: (1). Encroachment on fourteen feet of space which should have been left open and free; (2). The opening of the shutters of the windows of the defendant's house on that space, projecting by a few inches; (3). Projection of ends of beams from the defendant's house-property; and (4). Planting of trees on the fourteen feet space. The learned Judge of the Lower Court had found that the defendant had substantially left open the fourteen feet space, a few inches less or more. As regarded the ends of beams, repeated assurances were given by the defendant that no sooner the building was completed, the projecting ends, which were uneven in length, would be cut off, for no encroachment whatever was intended by these projections. Still the learned Judge was impressed by the brilliant hypothesis, built up by his learned friend Mr. D. D. Davur for the plaintiff on his ingenious and skilful cross examination, and he held that these projections constituted an apprehended encroachment. The greater part of the hearings was taken up by this question.

Mr. Strangman: That was not the only point: there was the other point about the trees also.

Mr. Badshah said that those trees had since been cut down, and the proper thing now to do would be that each party should bear its own costs, although his client's costs were the greater of the two. It was an offer without prejudice. If the other side chose to accept it, the matter would end there. What the defendant contended was: there was no reasonable apprehension for the plaintiff to believe that the defendant wanted to build on the projecting ends, and the plaintiff had no cause of action there. Mr. Entee had conducted his own case in the Lower Court, and not only in the letters he had written to the plaintiff's solicitors, but in his written statement, he had explicitly denied having any intention to build on the projections, and gave clear assurances that the projections would be cut off when the building would be completed.

Mr. Strangman said that the plaintiff's proposition was that there was justification for her having come to Court to have the trees removed. In order to justify that portion of the case, the plaintiff had to prove further her apprehension about the projections of the beams. The ends had been projecting from three to five feet: the porch projected three feet into the fourteen feet. There was, therefore, reasonable apprehension on the plaintiff's part that the defendant wanted to raise a superstructure on the ends of the beams, so as to bring it in line with the porch, Mr. Justice Scott had found that it was a reasonable apprehension. This was in the front. Behind, the beams projected from 6 to 16 inches; but the plaintiff's theory was not, that the defendant was going to build there also. The circumstances of the case were to be taken together, and not one by one. Counsel relied very strongly on correspondence in support of his case. Defendant refused twice to receive letters and that increased plaintiff's apprehensions. These were further strengthened by projections of the shutters on the fourteen feet space. It was on account of the plaintiff filing the suit that the defendant apparently abandoned his intention to encroach on the space, which should be kept, under the covenant, open to the sky.

Counsel, in conclusion, urged the Court to uphold the judgment of Mr. Justice Scott, restraining the defendant from encroaching in any way on the fourteen feet space, and ordering him to pay plaintiff's costs for three days out of the five days' the hearing of the suit lasted. Two days' costs were awarded in defendant's favour, because the plaintiff had given evidence about shutters, which the learned Judge thought, was not necessary.

The Court rose at this stage.

REVIEWS.

FENWICK'S CAREER by Mrs. Humphry Ward, (MacMillan and Co.). Mrs. Ward's books are always a literary treat, her characters are real people and so graphically is each scene described that for the time one seems actually to know the various people introduced. The story reminds one somewhat of George Romney. John Fenwick and Romney both came from the North Country, both artists, and when John Fenwick left his wife in their Westmoreland cottage to go and try his luck in London, Phoebe "brooded perpetually over the doleful Romney story—the tale of a great painter, born like her John, in this northern air, and reared in Kendal streets, deserting his peasant wife—enslaved by Emma Hamilton through many a passionate year, —and coming back at last that the drudge of his youth might nurse him through his decrepit old age. "I would never have done it—never" she said, and into such a state of excitement had she worked herself, that a friend dropping in to see her, showed her a letter from a girl artist in London, all about Mr. Fenwick's success and the wonderful portrait of an awfully beautiful woman, that he had painted. This was the last straw. It was Romney over again. She would not be a drag to him. She was not good enough to mix with his fine London friends; he was ashamed of her, so taking her little girl she left him and was away for twelve years. Madame Pastourelles, the beautiful lady whom John Fenwick painted, is a wonderful character. She is just the person that all men would feel deeply interested in. Very unhappily married, deserted also by her husband, she with her father, Lord Findon became the friend and patron of artists and were the first to befriend John Fenwick in London, when he made the fatal mistake of not acknowledging that he was married, a mistake which led to much trouble and became each year more difficult to explain. John Fenwick's career is a succession of misfortunes owing greatly to his peculiar temperament and one can hardly feel sorry for a man, who started so well, and who at the zenith of his greatness gives way to temper to such an extent that it "causes a breach between himself and England's official art." The ending of the story is not quite what one would have expected. Phoebe and her daughter step in as quite new people and the reconciliation is not satisfactory.

JIMMY QUIXOTE by Tom Gallon, (George Bell and Sons). We are always prepared for something out of the ordinary whenever one of Tom Gallon's books appears. The present book is no exception to the rule. To find a bachelor adopting three friendless children and a forlorn out at elbow university man, who has lost his address and apparently never finds it in this world is somewhat uncommon. The first part of the book deals with the happy life of the children with Old Paul as they call their protector, and happy indeed it was. Such an unworldly childlike nature, as Old Paul is very seldom met with in this busy overstrained twentieth century. Most ably has the author described it and its sad termination. Nurse Patience also is a very real character; she had nursed Master Paul as a baby and though now a middle aged man he was just her boy still and very kindly she took to his adopted family. Anything he did was right. The characters of the three young people and their companion Charlie Purdue are also very like real life. Jimny Larrance or Jimmy Quixote is not a very pleasing person. He has great perseverance and becomes somewhat famous in time as a writer but to do a quixotic action, which he certainly did, by marrying a lady at his dying friend's request and then being ashamed of it and wanting to be relieved of the burden is no doubt human but not heroic; he is a rather weak hero.

SALTED ALMONDS by F. Anstey (MacMillan & Co.) is appropriately named. Just short crisp amusing little stories will fill up an odd half hour in life's busy rush.

KID MEGHIE by S. R. Crockett (MacMillan & Co.). A story of old Edinburgh and the Cowgate and a wonderful school called "Blind Jacobs" where they taught boys the art of burglary. Here the extremely technical nature of the lessons and the amount of mathematics involved were apt to be a tax on those simple natures unaccustomed to restraint. Many full-blown professionals did not think it at all beneath their dignity to attend the lectures. Mr. Oliver Twist was much read by the students one remarking upon the childishness of "fossicking" round and "boasting" wretched "wipes" out of tail-coat pockets; it might do for Glasgow, but St. Jacob's could show a trick worth two of that. Kid Meghie's history is interesting from beginning to end and some very amusing pedigree-making is introduced when the Kid announced that he was now employed on pedigree work this comment always followed "Aye, they will be seeking for hidden treasure doubtless or may be provin' a wull." The end of the Kid's curious trade was clear to them at once.

JENNIFER PONTIFRACT by Alice and Cande Askew. (George Bell and Sons.) Why most people should object to do what is expected of them and go entirely out of their way to do the opposite is an unsolved mystery. And the story of Jennifer Pontifract is a good example of obstinacy. The hero Roger Trewoofe is offered ancestral hall's wealth and luxury with an heiress. But he of course much needs fall in love with her friend who is poor Jennifer Pontifract. The friend, and John Mostyn the clergyman of the parish have been in love for some years. The situation becomes very complicated. The book is full of startling incidents and the end most tragic.

ALLEGED PERSECUTION OF A BRAHMIN.

Not Allowed to Travel First Class.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 9.

A Brahmin, whose appearance is familiar to regular passengers on the sea-side Railway, has preferred a complaint to H. E. the Governor that he is being interfered with by other passengers and not allowed to travel in the class he is entitled to on his ticket. From enquiries made, it would appear that the Brahmin is a regular passenger on the Railway between Kollupitiya and Slave Island. He held a second-class season ticket, but was persecuted so much by this class of passengers that he exchanged it for a first-class ticket. The first specific instance of an attempt to prevent him from travelling in this class is alleged to have been made some months ago. The Brahmin was about to enter a compartment when he was told by a European gentleman (who, with another European, was in the compartment) that there were two empty first-class compatments, into either of which he might enter. The man refused to do so and is alleged to have been pushed out. Several weeks or months after he applied for summons at the Police Court against the gentleman in question, but the Magistrate declined to give it owing to the lapse of time. Recently the Brahmin was not allowed to travel in a first-class carriage by two European gentlemen when he attempted to do so at Slave Island and the aggrieved individual memorialised the Governor. His Excellency requested Mr. Greene to have an interview with the man and find out if he had a grievance. The interview took place in the G. M. R.'s office a day or two ago. From all accounts passengers do not take exception to the man himself, but to his "bizarre" appearance. His face is covered with ash and a long black beard and a peculiar kind of cloak make him an object of curiosity wherever he goes.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 5th June.

THE DONGRI STREET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Considered the following Report of the Improvements Committee, dated the 25th April regarding the 2nd revision of Scheme III.

We observe that the Scheme, as originally prepared, was sanctioned by Government in Resolution of 13th August 1902. The Scheme was subsequently revised and sanction of Government to the first alteration of the Scheme was given in Government Resolution of 28th May 1904. For reasons hereinafter stated it is proposed to now further revise the Scheme.

We observe, as regards the additional property now proposed to be acquired, that with the exception of those marked D and J all the others have already been sanctioned by the Board for inclusion within the Scheme under various Trust Resolutions.

As regards the property marked D—Case No. 60—we observe that the entire property consists of 1,035 square yards of land, 3 buildings marked. The Land Acquisition Committee approved of the acquisition of only the portion of the property actually required for the Board's New Street in exchange for the adjoining piece of land subject to certain conditions whereby the tenure of the remaining property included within the sanctioned Scheme would be converted into leasehold. The owner objected to this change of tenure and submitted two alternative offers, viz., to hand over to the Board the portion of his property actually required for the New Street in exchange for an equal area of adjoining Trust Land or to sell his entire property consisting of three blocks of buildings and two blocks of privies at Rs. 38,000. The Land Acquisition Committee considered these alternative proposals on 16th March 1904 and decided that "the settlement of this case may await amendment of Section 64 of our Act." As all the three blocks of buildings are constructed on a continuous foundation and plinth, and two stair-cases give access to the three blocks of buildings, it would seem that the owner can compel the Trust to acquire all the three blocks of buildings.

We recommend that the entire property should be included in the second revision of Scheme III by inserting within the limits of the Scheme the portion of the property coloured blue and marked D on Plan No. 9, because it would not be to the interest of the Trust to allow the owner to retain the frontage on Board's New Street and erect thereon such buildings as he may like. If it be hereafter found that it is possible to acquire only a portion of the property on suitable conditions, it will be easy to withdraw from the acquisition of the rest of the property with the sanction of Board and Government.

The remaining property should, we now propose, be included in order to enable a portion of the adjoining public street—New Bengalpura Street—to be thrown into frontage land as this portion of the street will not be required when Kambekar Street is joined up to the New Road.

The result of the additional acquisitions and omissions is thus exhibited:—

	Sq. yds.
Area included in the Scheme as originally sanctioned and bounded by thick red lines on plan	206,738
Additional area included in the first revision of the Scheme, coloured green marked A to J on plan	37,313
Further additional area proposed to be included in the second revision of Scheme III, coloured blue and marked A to L on plan	29,202
Area of the existing public streets situated outside the limits of the original Scheme, coloured in neutral tint on plan and proposed to be utilized as frontage	2,012
Total	275,265
Deduct—	
Area scored blank on plan proposed to be omitted from the Scheme	5,068
Total area included in the second revision of Scheme No. III.	270,197

It should, however, be pointed out that this total includes portions admeasuring in all 11,706 square yards of cases sanctioned for omission but in which the agreements have either not been completed, or have only just been completed. Deducting this area, the actual extent of the Scheme under the second revision is 258,491 square yards.

The cost of acquisition of all the properties now included in the Scheme is estimated at Rs. 82 86,000 excluding the usual 10 per cent. for contingencies, as detailed below:—

Properties in the Scheme as originally sanctioned, vide Engineer's estimate, dated 30th November 1900. Rs. 75,55,152.

Deduct—Values (as originally estimated) of properties proposed to be omitted from the original scheme Rs. 3,95,844. Balance Rs. 71,59,308.

Add—Values of properties included in the first revision of Scheme No. III. and the further additional properties Rs. 11,26,282. Grand Total 82,85,590. Say Rs. 82 86,000.

It is proposed to take the opportunity to widen the portions of existing public streets which are included in the Scheme to a sufficient extent to meet future requirements as well as can be foreseen in the hope that these improvements may eventually be continued in the portions outside the limits of the Scheme either by new set-back lines which the Municipality is now empowered to lay down or by the operations of the Trust in dealing with future Improvement Schemes. It is proposed to increase the width of all the streets crossed by the Scheme to a minimum of 40 feet the more important roads being made proportionately wider, thus—(a) Parel Road which is the main north and south artery of the City is proposed to be widened to 120 feet; (b) Dongri Street which is also a very crowded artery is proposed to be made 80 feet wide; as also is (c) Duncan Road, while it is proposed to take the opportunity of increasing (d) Charni Road within the limits of the Scheme to 60 feet wide, it being at present 50 feet. Falkland Road is already 60 feet wide, and it is thought that this will suffice though it can, if necessary, be widened in construction.

The total area of these set-backs amounts to 10,638 square yards, under Trust Resolution, dated the 31st January 1905, they will be made over free of charge to the Municipality for being thrown into the roadways. In addition to these, however, certain branch streets are now proposed.

These branch roads will aggregate an area of 6,532 square yards. Service passages will occupy an area of 10 894 square yards.

The cost of the Main Road, together with the branch steets and passages (which were not taken into account in the original estimate) is estimated at Rs. 4,74,030 including the 10 per cent. for establishment and contingencies. This is a considerable excess over the amount originally provided, namely, Rs, 2,68,400. but not only was no allowance then made for branch streets and service passages, but all the portions which are now public streets and represent a very considerable area were omitted from the calculation.

The alterations proposed will render certain portions of existing public streets useless any longer for the purpose; such portions are colourid on the plan in neutral tint. They measure in all 2,771 square yards and are proposed to be taken into the frontages of the New Road in exchange the large area of setbacks which will be made over to the Municipality without charge.

Open spaces for recreation are proposed at Khetwadi on either side of Charni Road, the area so appropriated being 10 093 square yards.

Chawls for the poor are proposed to be erected at Khetwadi and at Imamwada. The area to be utilized for the purpose at these places being 22,694 square yards.

The chawls at Imamwada have already been sanctioned and commenced. Sites for further chawls have not yet been selected. but the provision of Rs. 12 00 000 will allow of the construction in all of about 2,300 rooms.

The total number of one-room tenements now occupied within the Scheme is 3,684, of which 412 fall within the Nowroji Hill District, and will be dealt with in connection with that Scheme, leaving 3.272 to the west of Dongri Street.

Deducting 2 300 rooms to be constructed by the Board, there remain 972 one-room tenements to be left to private enterprise in addition to 763 tenements of more than one room each. As the Scheme will be undertaken in sections, the new buildings on the frontages should easily provide these either in themselves or owing to the movement of some of the population to this new street, making accomodation available elsewhere. Assistance will also be given in the 144 additional rooms shortly to be constructed in 1st Nagpada.

The total cost of the Scheme, inclusive of the chawls for the poor, will be Rs. 1,07,94 566 as detailed below:—

Acquisition of properties (vide para. 8)	Rs.	82 86,000
Main Street Branch Streets Service Passages	,,	4 30,934
Set-backs	,,	......
Laying out open spaces	,,	5,339
Total...	Rs.	87,22,333
Add—10 per cent for Establishment and Contingencies	,,	8,72 233
Total...	Rs.	95,94,566
Add—For chawls for the poor and temporary sheds for the people displaced by the Scheme...	,,	12,00,000
Grand Total...	Rs.	1,07,94 533

After providing not only for the Main Street but for Branch Streets, Service Passages, Set-backs, Open Spaces, and Chawls for the Poor, there will remain 128,453 square yards available for resale. It has been hitherto estimated that an average of Rs. 40 per square yard is likely to be realized from the sale of frontages. We are of opinion that a considerably higher average than this is probable, but estimating the same figure the return to be anticipated is Rs. 51,38,120 showing a lock up of capital owing to the execution of the Scheme of Rs. 44,56,446.

We recommend that the Scheme as now revised be approved and that the necessary steps be taken as required by the Act.

Resolution—The report is adopted the necessary steps should be taken for the notification of the properties and for all other procedure necessary under the Act.

THE GOWALIA TANK SCHEME.

Considered the following Report of the Improvements Committee, No. VI, dated the 14th May regarding the first alteration of scheme No. IV.

The final estimates of the Scheme compare as follows with those of the Scheme as originally sanctioned by Government:—

Item of Expenditure.	Original Scheme. Rs.	Altered Scheme. Rs.
Cost of Acquisition of Properties	14,62,403	12,75,490
Cost of Roads	3,54,987	5,04,011
Reclaiming Gowalia Tank	1,02,463	Nil.
	19,19,850	17,79,501
Contingencies	1,84,835	1,77,950
	21,04,685	19,57,451

Area.	Original Scheme. Sq. yds.	Revised Scheme. Sq. yds.
Area of Road	61,636	54,189
New and existing area available for disposal	143,964	127,696
Gross area of the Scheme	205,600	181,855

The area available for disposal in the altered Scheme is 16,268 square yards less than in the original Scheme, and that the total cost of the Scheme is also less by Rs. 1,47,234.

We recommend that the Scheme as altered may be submitted to Government for early sanction.

Resolution.—The Report is adopted. The Scheme as altered should be submitted to Government for each sanction.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT IN EASTERN BENGAL.

Preliminary.—The only districts in which this crop is extensively cultivated are Rangpur, Malda, Rajshahi and Pabna.

Character of the season.—At the commencement of the season conditions were fovourable in Pabna and and on the whole in Rajshahi, but less so in Malda and Rangpur on account of want of rain. In February rain considerably damaged the crop in Rajshahi; in Rangpur the season proved more favourable than was anticipated.

Area sown.—The normal area under wheat is estimated at 203,100 acres. In the preliminary forecast the area under wheat this year was estimated to be 170,850 acres, but the figures of area for Rangpur are now estimated to be 11,000 acres less then was at first expected. The total are under wheat is now estimated at 159,850 acres.

Character of the crop.—In Rangpur an outturn of 85 per cent. is expected, and in Rajshai one of 75 per cent. Pabna returns a 100 per cent. crop and Malda 70 per eent. The provincial outturn according to the figures supplied is 77 per cent.

Gross outturn.—The gross yield of wheat is expected to be 50,000 tons as compared with 62,000 tons in 1904-1905.

Food stocks and prices of food-grains.—In Jalpaiguri the harvests of the year were above the average; elsewhere, and particularly in the southern districts, the harvests were much below the average and in certain tracts very bad. In the north the stock of food-grains has been somewhat depleted owing to heavy exports: in the south stocks are reported to be not plentiful and in Faridpur they are said to be exhausted. Large quantities of rice have been imported from Burma. Prices are abnormally high.

(On an average of 5 years ending 1903-1904, the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 1·0 per cent. of the total area under wheat in British India.)

OILSEED IN EASTERN BENGAL.

The principal oilseed crops are rape and mustard, sesamum (til), and linseed, which occupy, respectively, 74 per cent., 16 per cent. and 7 per cent. of the total area estimated to be under oilseed crops this year. The chief mustard-growing districts are in the Rajshahi division and Dacca and Mymensingh Sesamum (til) is largely grown in Mymensingh, Dacca, Bogra, Pabna, Faridpur, Bakarganj, Tippera and Noakhali. These districts also contain the greater part of the area under linseed.

Character of the season.—The early part of the season was not on the whole frvourable. Short rainfall at the time of sowing was reported from the Rajshahi division while in Dacca and Mymensingh there was excess of rain. Injury from insect pests was reported from two subdivisions of Mymensingh. Later in the season want of rain affected the mustard crop in Rangpur, and all the oilseed crops in Dinajpur and Malda. In Dacca, Tippera, Mymensingh, Bogra and Rajshahi, excess of rain resulted in a diminished outturn. On the whole the season was not good. Insects damaged the crops in Bogra, Mymensingh, Dacca and Tippera.

The area under linseed has increased in Rajshahi and Noakhali and elsewhere is much the same as in last year.

Linseed.—The outturn is expected to be 73 per cent., rather less than the original estimate.

Til.—An outturn of 78 per cent. is expected for rabi til and 80 per cent. for bhadoi til.

Other oilseeds.—The estimate is 73 per cent. as in the preliminary forecast.

Gross outturn.—The outturn of rape and mustard is 168,900 tons, nearly 28 per cent. less than in 1904-1905, the decrease being due partly to a diminished area under cultivation and partly to unfavourable weather. The outturn of linseed (17,300 tons) is expected to be practically the same as in the previous year. The yield of til and other oilseeds is estimated at 34,100—a very slight variation from the figures of 1904-1905.

This forecast is based on rough estimates of the area under the oilseed crops, exact returns being unobtainable.

(On an average of the five years ending 1903-1904, the areas under linseed, rape and mustard, and til in the territory to which this forecast relates have represented some 5·3, 35·1 and 4·2 per cent., respectively, of the total area under these crops in British India.)

DACOITS ARMED WITH DEADLY WEAPONS.

SURROUNDED AND ARRESTED IN A VALLEY.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, sitting at the High Court, have disposed of appeals filed by Govind Rama Picad, and Dhavlya Devji Muthi, who were convicted by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, of dacoity, being armed with deadly weapons, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine and seven years respectively.

The case for the prosecution was that the two accused and a number of others committed dacoity in the house of one Bai Patel at Madh in Murbad Taluka on the 24th November last, and that at the time of the commission of the dacoity, both the accused were armed with deadly weapons. About 9 p.m., on the abovementioned date, four men entered the complainant's house and forcibly carried away from its ornaments, cash, and clothes. Information was given to the police. It appeared that the complainant was beaten by the dacoits to compel him to give them some money; and he shewed a scar on his head caused by a wound inflicted by a blow of the stick of one of the robbers. The robbery was openly committed, and no secrecy or stealth was observed. The robbers carried guns and swords, and had their own way, as no assistance came. Both the complainant and his wife picked out the accused from amongst a number of persons. The circumstances under which the accused were arrested were somewhat singular. The offence was committed in November 1905 and the police were unable to trace the offenders or recover the stolen property for three months. On the 7th February last a dacoity was committed at Ukhala, and during the course of the investigation, and in consequence of certain information received, the head constable and a police party and some villagers surrounded a valley of the Vaitarna river and closed all the passes to and from it on the night of the 9th February. There were some persons in the valley, who made a bold stand for a time. One of the constables received a sword cut. The police party fired shots, whereupon the offenders threw down their arms and their articles, and began to run away. The party stationed at the mouth of the pass which the offenders took in their flight fired, hitting two persons. One of them was accused No. 1, and the other was a woman by name Ani, wife of Dhavlya Bhangria, the alleged leader of the gang. No. 2 was not wounded, but he and the two wounded persons fell in the hands of the police, and two others made their escape. The arms and articles were taken passession of. Ani and the two accused were searched and certain things were found on their persons. Ani died on her way to a dispensary, and accused No. 1 was treated for his wounds and recovered. Letters were written in order to trace the property found by the police, and Bai Patel and his witnesses went to Mokhada and identified the two accused and certain of their stolen property. Therefore the present prosecution was instituted. In the articles left by the gang in the valley were three guns, one sword, and some iron-bound sticks. Before the Committing Magistrate, both the accused stated that they formed members of the gang consisting of themselves, Ani, her husband Dhavlya, and one Motia; that the gang possessed guns and swords and that they wandered from place to place. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced as mentiond above.

Their Lordships summarily dismissed the appeals.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The troubled earth has not yet quieted down. The earthquake shock at Fort William, which we reported yesterday, is a reminder that Scotland must always expect such unwelcome visitations when abnormal restlessness is manifested in the earth's interior. Comrie, in Perthshire, is the centre of a fairly large area lying over a fault in the rocky strata of the Highlands, peculiarly susceptible to earth tremors, and Forte William—one of the three forts built along the Moray Firth to keep the Highlanders in check after 45—marks the western limit of this weak portion of the earth's crust. Nearly all the earthquakes felt in the British Isles occur in Perthshire, and mainly in the Comrie district.

The terrible earthquake that destroyed Lisbon was felt—mainly in the from of tidal waves—over three parts of the whole earth, and left its impress on Scotland by raising the water in many of the lakes several feet, a similar phenomenon, curiously enough occurring in some of the North American lakes. One of the earliest attempts to obtain reliable records of seismic disturbances was made at Comrie, the primitive seismograph being nothing more elaborate than a basin half-field with tracle, the marks on the basin made by the treacle when disturbed from its normal level during the shock affording the means of roughly estimating the magnitude and direction of motion of the seismic waves.

To the pleasure-loving and the literary public alike the sale of the Red Lion at Henley to-day is an event of uncommon interest. The former delight in the old hostelry because of the excellent view which it affords of the finish of the regatta course; the latter by reason of the "warmest welcome" lines which Shenstone is said to have scratched on one of its windows. Poetry on panes, however, is not so rare as some of the writers about to-day's auction seem to suggest. Less than ten years ago Messrs. Sotheby sold a pane of glass taken from Carlyle's lodgings in Edinburgh, on which the young philosopher had scratched the following stanza:

Little did my mother think,
That day she cradled me,
What land I was to travel in,
Or what death I should dee,
Oh, foolish thee.

Mr. Froude declared his full belief in the authenticity of the relic. At Willoughby, on the London road, a few miles from Rugby, stands the Four Crosses Inn, originally the Three Crosses. Dean Swift, on his way to Ireland, once called there and, disliking his reception by the hostess, wrote these lines on the window with his diamond:

You have three crosses at your door;
Hang up your wife, and you'll have four.
—Swift, D., 1730.

The landlady, had she been so minded, might have retorted in the window-glass rhyme of a later poet:

When I see a man's name
Scratch'd upon the glass,
I know he owns a diamond,
And his father owns an ass.

Another Dog at the Telephone.

"W. P." writes: "In my office one of our employees, who is 'on' a telephone wire, constantly speaks to his dog when the receiver is put to its ear, and it responds by excited barking and vigorously wagging its tail. This I can vouch for personally, as I often have heard the dog back."

Damietta, off which town torpedo boat No. 56 was lost has a prominent place in the history of the Fourth Crusade. It was subjected to a prolonged seige by the crusaders culminating at length in the capture of the citadel on St. Bartholomew's Day. The Saracens, says the chronicle, poured down fire and sulphur and burnt the ladders of the Christians, but the banner of the Holy Cross was seen waving from the tower, and the crusaders with renewed vigour returned to the attack and were successful. It was fabled that a band of heavenly knights headed by St. Bartholomew himself had led the Europeans to victory, the eyes of the infidels having been blinded by the dazzling brilliancy of their armour. After the fall of Damietta the Saracens offered the whole land of Jerusalem for its recovery, and when the proposal was declined the crusaders were described as being daft by King Philip of France for having preferred a town to a kingdom. The Damietta of to-day is but a small river port, on the bank of the great east branch of the Nile at its delta, eight miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean.

By the sudden appointment of Dr. Nickson to the suffraganbishopric of Jarrow ecclesiastical dignity is once more conferred on the home of the great clerk of England and her first trustworthy historian, the Venerable Bede. His church of St. Paul at Jarrow (now excellently cared for) still preserves some portions of the Saxon structure; but Bede's chair in the sanctuary scarcely seems authentic. The relics of Bede, long revered at Durham, were dispersed by Whittingham, the Puritan Dean, whose intellectual calibre can be gauged by his doggerel verses, signed W. W., in the Metrical Psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins.

His Yorkshire friends will be glad to hear that Dr. Thomas, the newly appointed Bishop of Adelaide the Metropolis of South Australia, has arrived in that city in the best of health and has experienced a cordial welcome. At a citizens meeting in the Town Hall, with Governor Sir George le Hunte in the chair, a resolution of welcome, proposed by the Mayor of Adelaide and seconded by Senator Sir Josiah Symon, was carried by acclamation. The Bishop was enthroned in St. Peter's Cathedral by Dean Marryat, a nephew of the sailor-author of Midshipman Easy and numerous other popular maritime stories. Dean Marryat was born in London eighty years ago and has laboured in the Adelaide diocese uninterruptedly ever since 1854

Few of those who revel in turtle soup at a Guildhall luncheon or dinner have visited the desolute, uninviting island of Ascension, where the turtle is hatched and reared where he is carefully tended by experts and finally by slow stages attains the maturity at which the Guildhall cook can step in and claim him for his own. In that land of perpetual sun, where roads are not and ruts ploughed afresh in the shifting sand serve their purpore the turtle is a powerful asset. In dark, cool sheds lie large masses of eggs looking for all the world like golf balls. The baby turtles of a forthnight old and upwards are next inspected ugly slimy little creatures, black and white with protruding eyes and already enormously strong fins which they use to the utmost when handled. Lastly come the great ponds without covering where they bask and dream their way to maturity. A turtle of ten birthdays is considered very young indeed. Many veterans head the list with fifty or sixty years to their credit.

This is how Mr. F. W. Jowett, a member of the so-called Labour party in the House of Commons describes the Radical First Commissioner of Works in a Parliamentary letter to the Clarion, describing the reception of the Plural Voting Bill:—Mr. Lulu Harcourt fired off a long string of carefully-prepared impromptus in moving the second reading of this bill. Mr. Harcourt is a tall, high-collared, frock-coated invidiaual, who seems to be a special favourite with the Liberal members. While he was speaking, Mr. John Burns sat on the Ministerial bench with his face turned towards the Speaker beaming with joy. He looked for all the world like an old sailor man smiling approval on his latest favourite. The House laughed uproariously at Mr. Harcourt's jokes, and doubtless he will be prepared to repeat his performance on other occasions until it tires of them.

The ex-Empress Eugenie, who is still in the South of France, completed her eightieth year on Sunday. One of the most regular autumn guests of the ex-Empress is Princess Beatrice, who the "British Weekly" states, never fails when at Farnborough to enter the crypt of the mausoleum and lay a wreath or bunch of flowers on the tomb of the Prince Imperial. At the present moment a bunch of heather, placed there by Princess Beatrice on her last visit, lies on the granite sarcophagus beside a wreath of white immortelles, once the offering of Queen Victoria.

Lovers of folklore will learn with delight that the time-honoured tradition about cowslips and nightingales being always found together has just been verified in Devonshire. For years ago the Daulian birds were discovered (!) in Devon, and this spring three hitherto mute and niglorious Darwins have simultaneously come across cowslips. As a fact, nightingales and cowslips have always existed in some parts of Kingsley's favourite county, and the bearings of the application lie in the observation, which seems plentifully lacking among local naturalists. But the popular belief, as usual, contains a certain truth, which is that both cowslips and nightingales like a clay soil. A copse surrounded by a meadow full of cawslips on the Essex clay is sure to hold a nightingale.

A BALLAD OF THE NEXT PARLIAMENT.

The Speaker reclined in her lofty chair,
And idly fluttered her fan,
While in solemn state
They held debate,
On the Bill to abolish Man.

The Opposition were feeble and few,
And the fight was almost o'er,
When a Suffragite,
From her seat on the right,
"Spied a stranger" on the floor.

She stood on her seat in wild alarm,
And moved to adjourn the House.
In a mad stampede,
They shrieked "agreed,"
At the sight of that horrible mouse.

BABY CAME NEAR DYING

From an Awful Skin Humour Covering Entire Body—Scratched Till Blood Ran—Wasted to Skeleton—Hands Like Claws—Cuticura Brings Blessed Relief and Speedy Cure.

"WOULD HAVE DIED BUT FOR CUTICURA"

"When my little boy was three months old his head broke out with a rash, which was very itchy and ran considerable watery fluid. We tried everything we could, but he got worse all the time till it spread to his arms, legs, and then to his entire body, and he came near dying. It itched so he would scratch till the blood ran, and a thin yellowish stuff would be all over his pillow in the morning. I had to put mittens on his hands to keep him from tearing his skin. He got so weak he took fainting spells and we would think him dying. He was almost a skeleton and his little hands were thin like claws.

"He was bad about eight months when we tried Cuticura. I had not laid him down in his cradle in the daytime for a long time. He had got so that he just slept in our arms all the time.

"I washed him with Cuticura Soap and put on one application of Cuticura Ointment and he was so soothed that I put him in the cradle. You don't know how glad I felt when he felt better. It took one box of Cuticura Ointment, pretty near one cake of Cuticura Soap, and about half a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, to cure. I think he would have died only for the Cuticura."

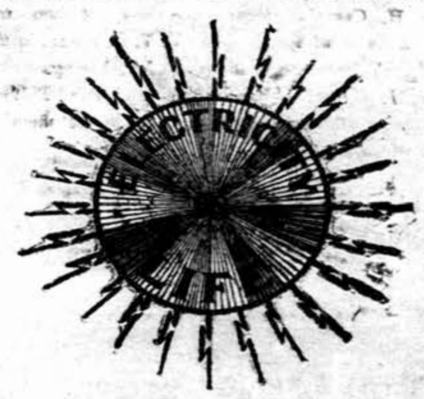
MRS. M. C. MAITLAND, Jasper, Ont.

No return in 14 years: Mrs. Maitland writes, under date of Feb. 24, 1903: "It affords me pleasure to inform you that it is fourteen years since my boy was cured of the terrible skin disease. He has been permanently cured and is hearty and strong."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Proprietors. Mailed Free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

SEVERE ASTHMA CURED

A BOMBAY BAILIFF JOINS IN PRAISE FOR DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC HERCULEX.



Do not consider yourself incurable any more. Read this and be sure that there is a cure when you want it:—

SMALL CAUSES COURT,
BOMBAY, 19th November 1905.

DEAR DR. SANDEN,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the following:—My daughter, about six months ago, had a very severe attack of Asthma and was suffering from general weakness. I had tried medicines of several Doctors, but to no effect. I was then advised to try your Herculex. She has been using the same daily for some months with the greatest benefit to her health. The Asthma has disappeared; she feels much stronger, and her appetite has returned. She is now able to eat everything. I have therefore great pleasure in certifying to the beneficial results of your Herculex in cases of Asthma and general weakness, as proved in the case of my daughter.

Thanking you for the great interest taken by you in my daughter's case.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) COWASJI BEZONJI,
Bailiff.

A cure like this has never been seen in India heretofore, and all you poor sufferers of this tiresome and difficult complaint are only too well aware of the fact. Come to me, unburden your troubles, and I will tell you how you can be cured in a painless, agreeable manner. If you cannot call, write at once, and I will send you, free of any charge, my latest works on electrical treatment.

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

Pond's Extract
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

When you get to know the powers of Pond's Extract, pain ceases to be a matter of further trouble—it is so easily stopped. Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Bleeding, Inflammation, etc., yield to the virtues of Pond's Extract just as soon as you apply it—that is why you should never be without it. Pond's, remember; there is no such thing as a substitute for Pond's. Your Chemist has it, or can get it for you. Price 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6 a bottle.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 13.

SECURITIES—			
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	88 7-8	=	— 1-4
3 do. Rentes	98 1-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	103	=	— 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7-8	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	29 7-8	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	29 1-2	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	64 3-4	=	+ 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·18	=	+ 1-2
Berlin „	20·48 3-4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·85 7-8	=	— 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-2 do	=	„
6 „ „	3 1-2 do	=	„
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 do	=	„
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	=	„
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1-4 do	=	— 1-4
7 day market loans	2 3-8 do	=	— 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000.

Rs. 16·30 were allotted to		Calcutta
Rs. 9·00	do	Bombay
Rs. 1·80	do	Madras
Rs. 27·10	at 1s 4d	

Minimum rate received 9 per cent. average rate 16·00

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. nil	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 2·90	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras

Minimum rate received 9 per cent average rate 16·03

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 40,70,000

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000

Extra allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs 80,000 at 1s 4 1-32 l

Extra allotments, Bills on Madras Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1-32 l

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef	31-0
„ „ Mutton	32-6

Tone of auction firmer.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 5 1-4 June sellers firm

WHEAT—Steady

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 47 — 1-2 J-J sellers easier
Yellow Cawnpore 46 — 1-2 J-J sellers easier
Brown 42 3-4 — 1-4 J-J sellers easier

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 1-4 — 1-4 J-J sellers easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 3-4

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	Improved deman
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	10,000
Spot	6·09—2
Egyptain F G F Brown	10 1-8
Sold on speculation and for Export	1000
Imports	4,000
Futures closed	steady

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·82	5·82	5·74
—5	—5	—6
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·63	5·60	5·60
—5	—3	+6
Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·60	5·60	5·61
—6	—6	—6

Receipts at U S Ports	3,000
Do. last year	14,000
Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Do do Continent	1,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·20—5	
Futures, month of July	10·62—15	a
Do. do. Dec	10·33—11	a

a Declined owing to weak cables and to selling encouraged by weakness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1-8
Futures month of July	11·06—14
Do. do. Aug	10·63—17
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Wednesday 13th June 1906 :—

Cotton	1,542 bales.
Wheat	15,758 cwts.
Linseed	3,071 do
Rape, Ral and Mustard	1,739 do
Gingellyseed	168 do
Poppyseed	760 do
Groundnut	12 do
Castorseed	2,669 do
Rice	1,641 do
Myrabollams	4,984 do
Cottonseed	4,400 do
Mowraseed	183 do
Gram	7,478 do
Joowar	1,528 do
Maize	nil do

BOMBAY, JUNE 14.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.		1s. 4 1-4 to 7-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.		1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do. do.		170 1-4
Marcks 3 do. do.		139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		152½
Shanghai 30 do		211
Japan 30 do.		150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·11
1st Settlement, 29th June	98·11

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 3rd May.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 24th „	6 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 7th June	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 29th May	6 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED—Tone dull.	
Ready	7 4 0
Forward Sept	7 10 0
RAPESEED—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8 3 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8 1 0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	8 3 0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready	36 8 0
WHEAT—Tone steady.	
White Delhi	4 11 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady,
Estimated sales	7,000 bales
Imports	1,000 „

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·79	5·79	5·71
—3	—3	—3
Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·63	5·57	5·57
—3	—3	—3
Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·57	5·57	5·58
—3	—3	—3

COTTON.—The local market is easier following the home advices. Business reported at Colaba is on a very moderate scale.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	189	179	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	198	188	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	197	187	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	203	197	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	203	196	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	204	197	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)		203	...	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	209	203	...	do.
Akola (M.-G.)	205	299	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	207	201	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	213	207	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	261	253	...	do.
Bhownugger, (M. G.)	226	214	...	do.
Do (H. G.)	216	206	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	202	196	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)		253		do.
Westerns		232		do.
Compta (M. G.)		267		do.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	3	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	27
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	6	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	20
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	11
Total	16	18	130
Total plague deaths to date	133,277		297,2682
Same date last year	24	26	106

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
nil	nil

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	3

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

MR. CLAUDE ASKEW and Mr. Edward Knoblanch have provided Miss Lena Ashwell with a play which deserves for may reasons to succeed. There are scenes and situations in it of powerful interest and conspicuous originality, and the life lived by its characters is not a life with which the stage has made us too familiar. It is quite refreshing to get away from the old Courts of France and the new drawing-rooms of Mayfair, and for a change to breathe the atmosphere, not as it is of a Transvaal farm. And it is refreshing, too, to get away from the striven and strained and stretched-after ' happy ending," much as one feels that the dramatist is running tremendous riske in not joining his hero and heroine together in holy matrimony at the close of the final act. Even Pinero was obliged once—in the case of "The Profligate"—to transform a sombre "curtain" into a bright one.

Among the many strong moments of the play there is one of a very special power. Deborah Krillet is the wife of a middle-aged Boer farmer, a godly brute who reads and quotes the Bible to her when he is in a good humour, and thrashes her when he is in a bad. A young Englishman on the farm, who is obviously more than merely interested in Deborah (in her turn attracted by his gentleness and good breeding), tells her that she is degrading herself by submitting to her husband's flogging, and that he intends to interfere. Fearing that this might cost him his life, the girl turns him from his purpose by swearing that she herself will find a way. And the time soon comes when the way is to be found. She has been complaining of the dulness of the life on the farm, and that is an offence punishable by the whip. But Krillet is about to raise the lash when Deborah tells him that if he strikes her he may, within the year, have to go out and dig two graves—for herself and her unborn child.

The expression of sterness on the man's face turns immediately to one of joy and tenderness, and he lifts her from her knees and embraces her. He did not know ! He had prayed long for a child, but he had not been blessed. And now Deborah had spoken magic words to him, and the stern man's heart is so full of gladness that he can scarce contain himself, and from the garden where he has heard the great news he walks into the house in a fever of gratitude, promising as he goes (the pathos of this is in its rough simplicity) that he will ride into the town and buy his wife a new red shawl. Meanwhile, Deborah is standing biting down the rising agonies of remorse, and it is in no tone of triumph, but rather in one of fear and pity, that she says to the young Englishman, as he enters on Krillet's departure, did you hear what I told him? It was a lie ? This is the kind of dramatic material that fits the talent of Miss Ashwell, and it is easy to imagine the acress eagerly securing "The Shulamite" on account of it. Her acting throughout is very fine, but in the profoundly impressive scene, showing how she lied to her husband (to borrow from Mr. Bernard Shaw) she is superb.

The name of Claude Askew is famous in connection with serial romance. Mr. Askew, who has a fine talent for plot and construction is by no means, in appearance the author that one's imagination or the pencil of the comic artist draws. He is not the dark-bearded man in Inverness, slouch hat, and Quartier Latin bow who carries rolls of manuscript sticking out of all his pocket like quills upon the fretful procupine. He is a well-groomed man of medium height, with a fair moustache, and a general appearance about him of being a successful financier rather than a successful auther. Though a writer, and an exceedingly busy one, Mr. Askew is evidently not afflicted with troublesome nerves. He sat through his play on the first night of its presentation with the composure of a man watching the work of a stranger, and it was very comical to see him, when the final curtain came down, standing unconcernedly among the people who were crying Author, and looking eagerly at the prompt side of the stage as if anxious to see what sort of man was going to respond to the call. There was only one person by him who knew that he was in the stalls, and that he had no intention of appearing on the stage. That was his wife !

Mrs. Claude Askew, whose share in the writing of the Askew serials is a very considerable one, and who gets over her large amount of dialogue and descriptive by alternately dictating and using the pen herself, is quite as unlike the type of authoress as her husband is unlike the type of author. Her slim and graceful figure is most elegantly and fashionably gowned, and she dares further to stray from the conventions of feminine literature by wearing her hair according to the fashion and the time. Her eyes are the eyes that writers of romantic fiction so often describe and so rarely possess. She could not make her heroines more attractive than by giving them her own eyes, whose lashes are long and curly enough even for the professional purposes of a Ouida ! In their beautiful home within a stonethrow of Hyde Park (the wind favouring thrower and stone), Mr. and Mrs. Askew find leisure from their labours to entertain a wide circle of distinguished friends, and their absorbing romances of the fierce outer world are composed and written in an atmosphere enriched by the presence of two lovely little children, a girl and a boy.

I never see a millionaire on the stage without wondering how he is supposed to have become one. Dramatic authors always make out the millionaire to be a fool. Thomas Frankland, the central figure in Mrs. Henry de la Pasture's play at the Adelphi, is described on the programme as a "millionaire Retired Cotton Spinner." It so certain that a man cannot become a millionaire cotton spinner without exercising his brains, and having some very fine brains to exercise, that one must suppose he loses his cleverness on retirement To have succeeded so marvellously in his business, Thomas Frankland must have been a pretty good judge of humanity in general. It is the knowing of men that means the making of fortunes. Yet Thomas Frankland as soon as he retires does the maddest things smaginable, and the worst of it is that his environment is not entirely farce, but largely comedy with big doses of melodrama in it. When Mrs. Henry de la Pasture set herself the task of making a musical comedy millionaire acceptable in comedy and melodrama surroundings, she bravely undertook to do the impossible. A daily paper has wondered, and not been the only one to wonder, why there were so many boos on the first night of "The Lonely Millionaires." The explanation is simple. The booers were sorry to find an actor of quality like Mr. Oscar Ashe troubling to try and explain Thomas Frankland, when an explanation was obviously impossible.

Mrs. Henry de la Pasture is anunquestionably claver writer. She can write good comedy scenes, good farce scenes, and good melodramatic scenes. But in "The Lonely Millionaires all these admirable examples of her versatility get jumbled up together, and you cannot make up your mind as to which she is trying to win you with. The play is very far from being hopeless—as in some quarters it has been called. If Thomas Frankland could bemade less fantastic, and the elements of broad farce and broader melodrama could be removed from the scheme, the play would become quite an excellent comedy. Let these alterations be made, and Mr. Otho Stuart and his splendid Shakespearian company will be forgiven for their very sudden migration into fresh fields and pastures new!

The question was set going about the town recently when the name of Dan Rolyat, repeated some scores of times in large type, filled a theatrical advertisement column in nearly every important London daily. Mr. Dan Rolyat, who has made so great a hit in Mr. Robert Courtneidge's production of The Dairymaids, at the Apollo Theatre, is a native of Birmingham, and his part of the eccentric sailor in the musical play in Shaftesbury Avenue is his first part as an intended comedian—so far, that is, as the regular stage of London is concerned. As a comedian of this particular kind, he is the find of Mr. Courtneidge, who has now become one of London's Chief producers of musical pieces of the Gaiety pattern. Mr. Courtneidge saw him at the Lyceum when he was singing a very comical football song and he at once made a mental note of him for future reference. Hence the appearance of Mr. Rolyat at the Apollo, where his quaint and curious humour blended with marvellous feats of acrobatism, make him an altogether unusual personal contribution to the cast.

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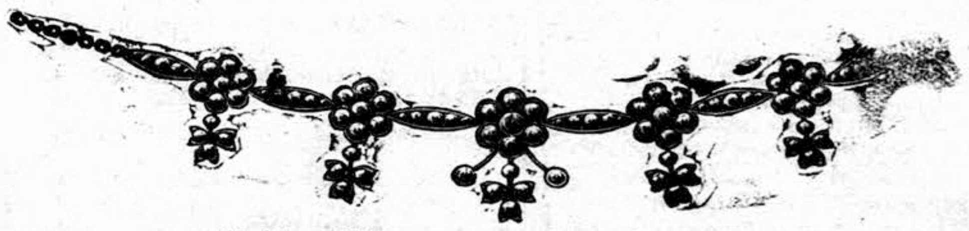

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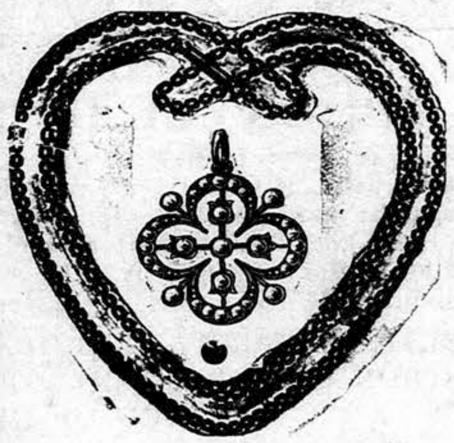

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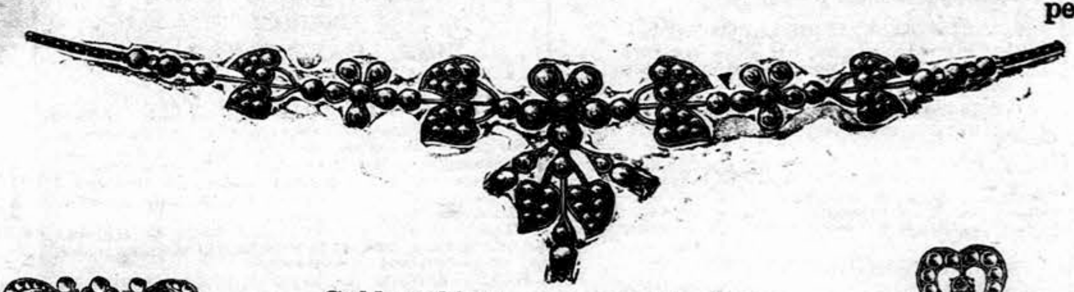

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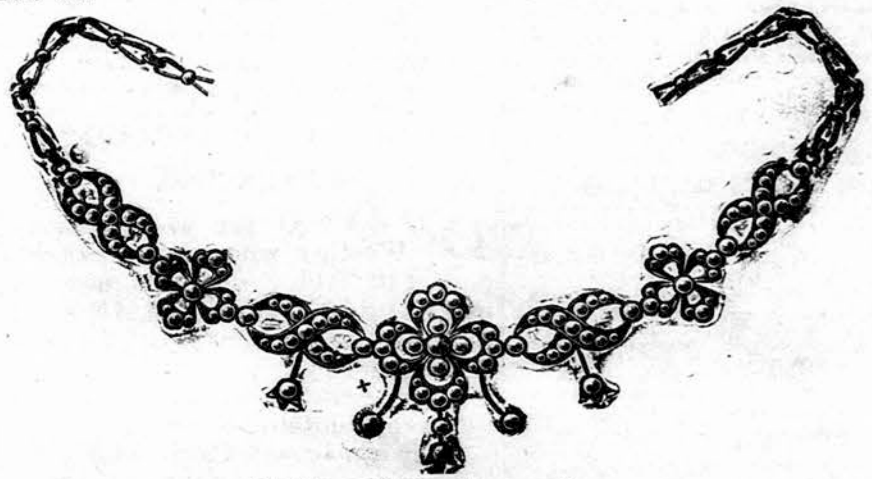

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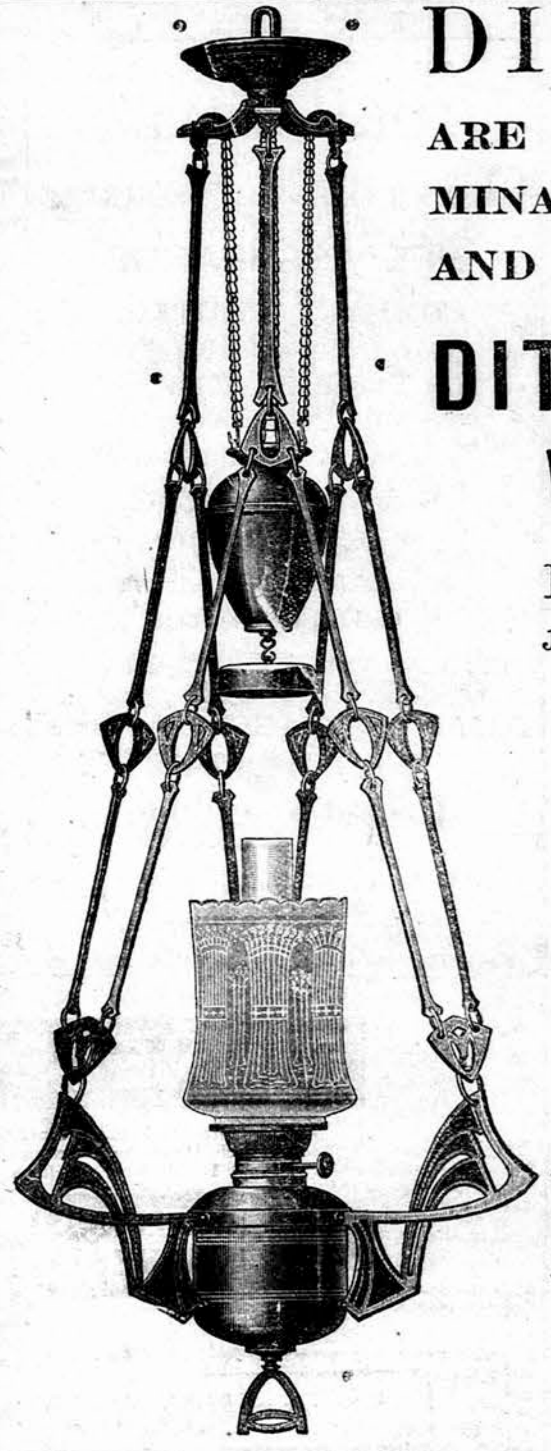

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